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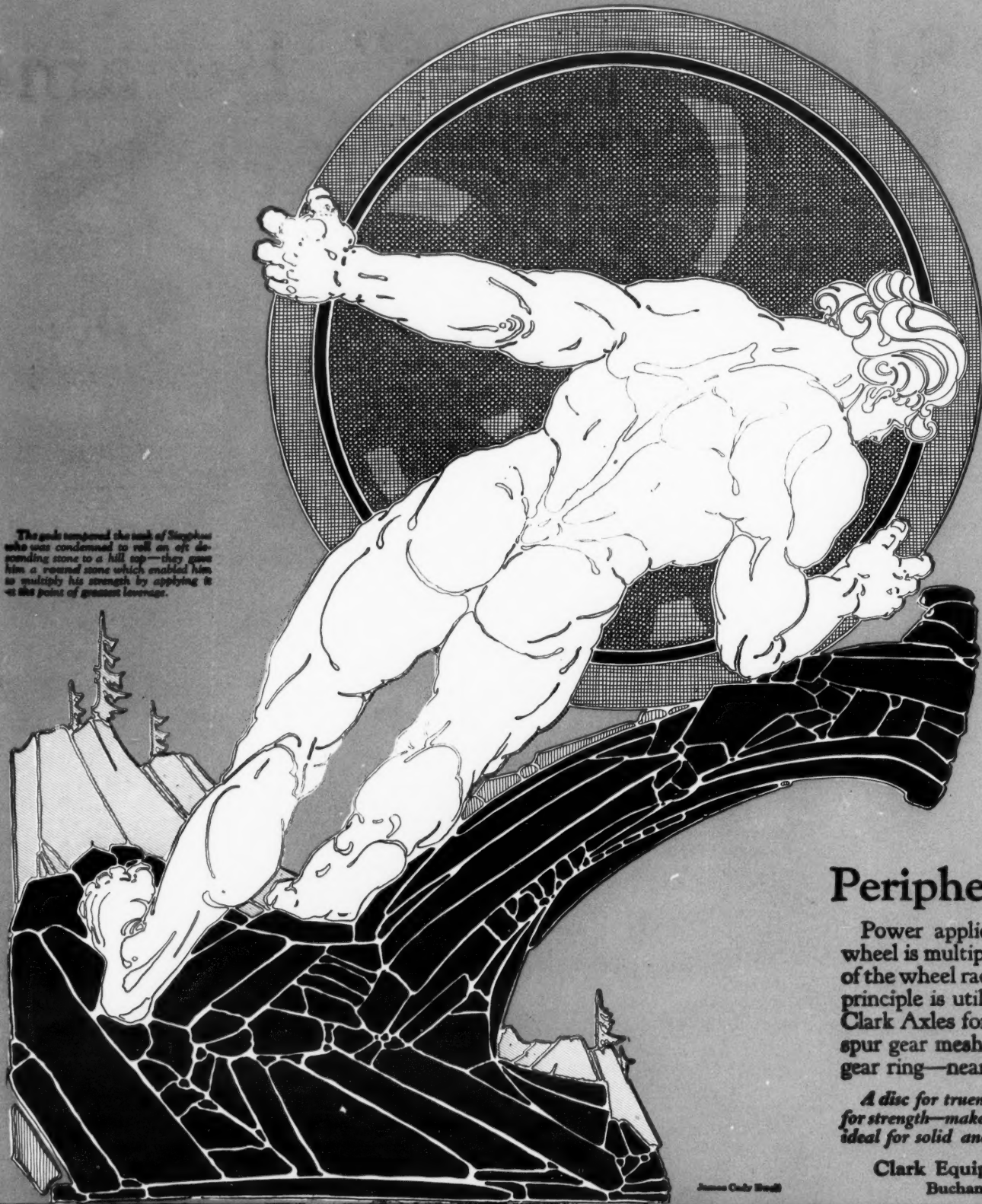
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Her Spirit-ual Adviser

The gods tempered the task of Sisyphus who was condemned to roll an oft descending stone to a hill top—they gave him a round stone which enabled him to multiply his strength by applying it at the point of greatest leverage.

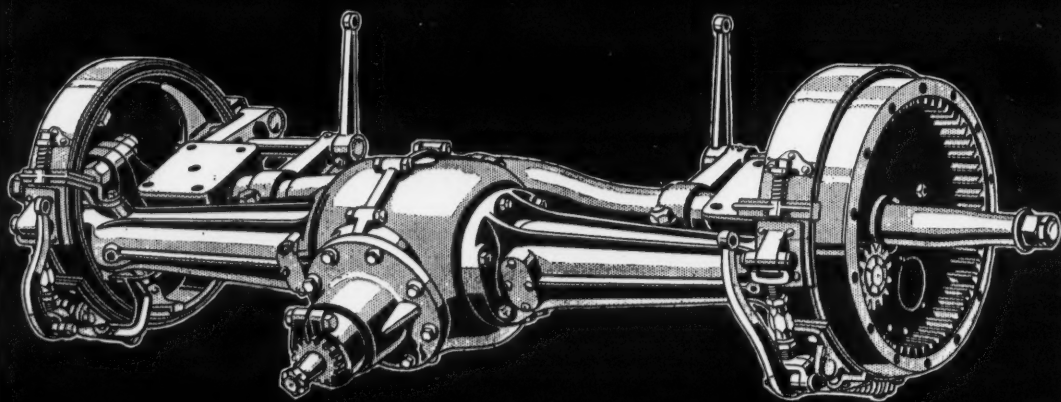


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April 3, 1920

How "Silent Simms" a Master of Sp

By MARTIN M. BYRON

"YOU are exasperating beyond words," shot out Mr. Worden. "Why didn't you keep Mr. Truesdale here? You knew I would be back in ten minutes."

Harry Simms gulped hard, and replied weakly, "I did try to keep him here, Mr. Worden, but he wouldn't stay."

"What? Wouldn't stay even ten minutes? Why you could have kept him that long without his realizing it. Why didn't you talk to him about the weather, about peace, about the price of potatoes, about anything?"

This wasn't the first calling down I had heard Simms get. He had been with the firm for eight years and had reached the point where he was as much a fixture around the office as the desk or the chairs. He was a slow-going, steady plugger, earning \$40 a week. He managed to keep busy in the Sales Department, keeping records of salesmen's reports. No one around the office seemed to notice him. He was so quiet that the only things that would start him talking were such momentous events as the beginning of the war or the end of the war. Even when his baby was born, Harry said only three words—"It's a boy."

It wasn't long before we nicknamed him "Silent Simms."

Yet the "Silent Simms" of two years ago is now our Sales Manager, regarded as one of the most brilliant men in our organization, getting an annual salary that runs close to five figures and is slated for the vice-presidency!

How all this happened in so short a time makes one of the most remarkable stories of success I have ever heard. But let Harry tell the story as he told it to me when I asked him point-blank what sort of magic he used in transforming himself.

"Well," said Harry, "you remember when Mr. Truesdale came in that day and I could not hold him for ten minutes until the Chief got back? And when the Chief came back and found Truesdale gone, how he bawled me out? That incident marked the turning point of my life."

I made up my mind that I was going to live down the nickname of 'Silent Simms,' that had fastened on me to a point where I hardly spoke to anyone. I was just afraid. I had almost forgotten to use my tongue. Perhaps I got that way every time I opened my mouth. I was always getting in wrong positions and then have to spend time to explain them. I would have to write five more would try to explain. I'd get so flustered I'd be understood at all. I was a hermit. We didn't mix among ourselves and

but by the hour. No more of the silent stuff for me. I had no more idea of how to do it than I have of how to jump across the ocean, but I knew that I wanted to do it, and I knew that I would never get anywhere until I did do it. It took a shock to make me realize what it was that was holding me down to the grind of detail work, but when I finally realized why I was called 'Silent Simms' I began to investigate all that had been written on the subject of talking. I did not want to become a public speaker—what I wanted was the ability to talk as a business asset. I bought numberless books on public speaking, but they all taught oratory, and were so complicated that I gave up almost in discouragement. I continued my search, however, and was rewarded a few weeks later by hearing about the work of Dr. Frederick Houk Law of New York University, who was conducting a course in business talking and public speaking.

"You may be sure that I lost no time in attending the lectures. I went after them as eagerly as a hungry wolf goes after food. To my great surprise and pleasure I grasped the secret of being a convincing talker—the secret I had needed all my life—almost in the first lesson.

"Almost at once I learned why I was afraid to stand up and talk to others. I learned how to talk to a number of people at the same time. I learned how to make people listen to every word I said. I learned how to say things interestingly, forcibly and convincingly. I learned how to listen while others talked. I learned how to say exactly what I meant. I learned when to be humorous with telling effect, and how to avoid being humorous at the wrong time.

"More important than these vital fundamentals were the actual examples of what things to say and when to say them to meet every condition. I found that there was a knack in making reports to my superiors. I found that there was a right and wrong way to make complaints, to answer complaints, to give estimates, to issue orders, to give opinions, to bring people around to my way of thinking without antagonizing them, and about how to ask banks for a loan. Then, of course, there were also lessons on speaking before large audiences, advice on how to find material for talking and speaking, actual rules on how to talk to friends, to servants, and even to children.

"And the whole thing was so simple that in a single evening I learned the secrets that turned me into a very dynamo of ambition. I knew that I had at last found the road to Mastery of Speech. I began to apply the principles at once, and found that my words were electrifying people. I began to get things done. I began to put a new kind of ginger into my letters, into my memoranda, into my talks with customers, and with people in the office. In a little three minute talk with the Chief I nearly floored him with some ideas that had been in my mind for years, but which I had always been afraid to mention. It wasn't long before I was taken off my old desk and put at the city salesman's desk. You know how I made it. Seems almost like a dream now. Then, a time later, I was given Roger's job on the hardest territory we have. And when I broke records there the Chief wired back and gave me Morgan's job as

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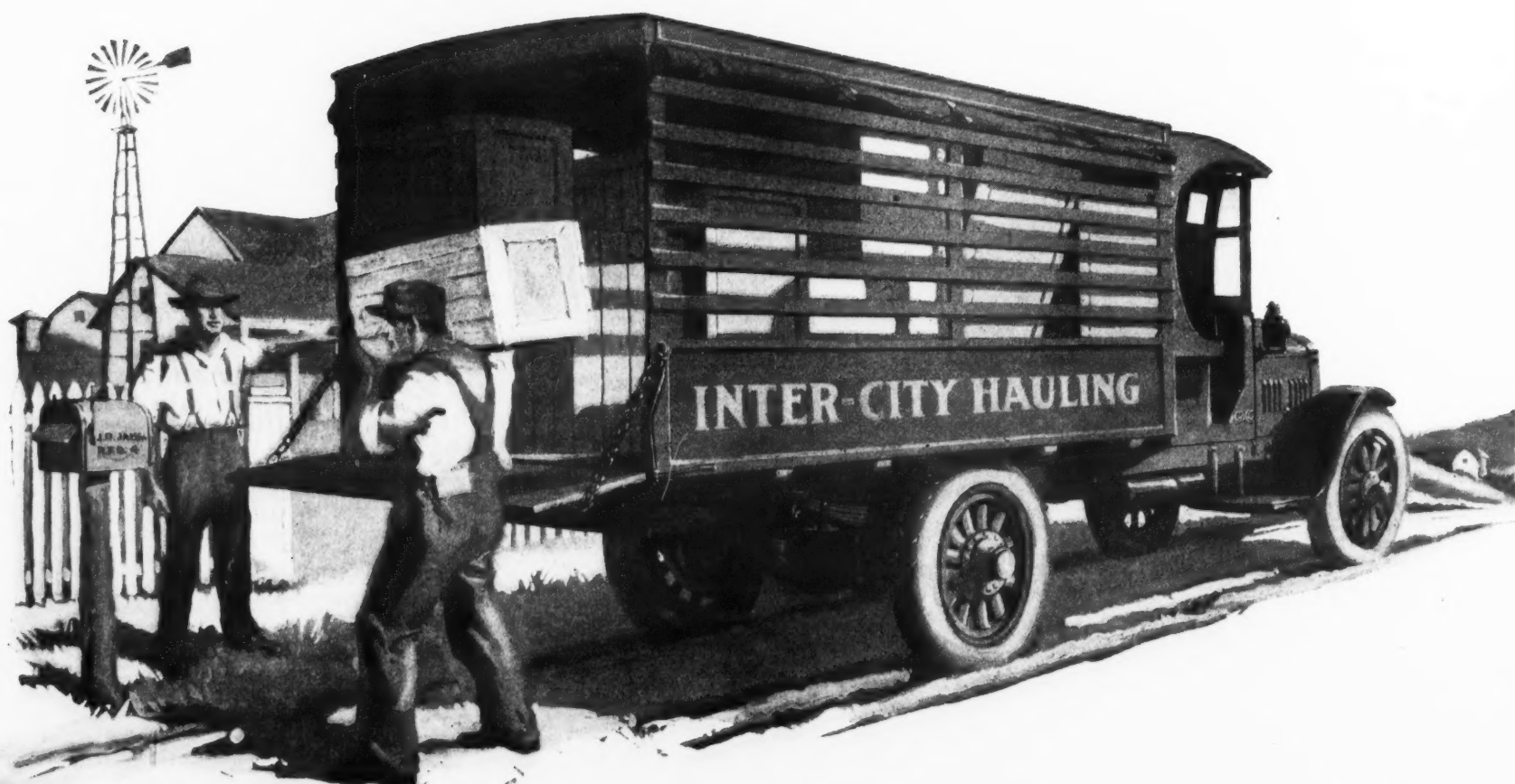
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First Aid to the Dollar

Why Your Dollar Today Looks Like Thirty Cents as Compared with 1896, and the Way to Stabilize Its Value

By Professor IRVING FISHER
of Yale University



PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER

A LETTER which I recently received from an economist in government service humorously remarks on the fact that the campaign against profiteering has, if we could trust the official claims, twice resulted in 25 per cent. decreases of the general price level. If this goes on, the writer jokingly says, we shall soon be *paid* for entering a restaurant and consuming beans and bread.

The irony of the situation, of course, lies in the fact that everybody knows that the general price level has *not* declined 50 per cent.—or *at all*. The course of the price level may be measured by what we call the "index number."

An index number is a number showing the average rise or fall of prices. Thus, if one commodity has risen 4 per cent. since last month and another 10 per cent., the average rise of the two is midway between 4 per cent. and 10 per cent., or 7 per cent. It is $\frac{4+10}{2} = 7$. If we call the price level of the two articles last month 100 per cent., then 107 per cent. is the "index number" for the prices of the two articles this month. The same principle, of course, applies to any number of commodities.

How to Analyze the Problem

MANY indifferent systems of index numbers are now before the public—such as those of Bradstreet, Dun, Gibson, the *Analyst*, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Canadian Department of Labor, the London *Economist*, the London *Statist*, and the British Board of Trade. The present index number for wholesale prices of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics covers approximately 300 commodities.

This index number shows an increase, between 1913 and the date of the Armistice, of 106 per cent., and up to January, 1920, of 148 per cent. And, with only slight fluctuations, the course has been steadily upward.

The time has come when people are no longer willing to excuse rising prices on account of the war. Resentment and suspicion are accumulating, and the problem is a grave one.

My old master in economics used to say, "When you have a social condition to study, study it under four questions. First, what is it? Second, why is it? Third, what of it? And fourth, what are you going to do about it?"

Let us then make these four divisions and study what are the facts as regards our dollar. Why are these facts so, what is the significance of these facts, and what is the remedy?

First, what are the facts? The fundamental fact is that our dollar is unstable, that is, that the purchasing power of the dollar changes. It always has, so far as we have any record. We are familiar with this fact, although we generally express it the other way around and

say that prices have risen or prices have fallen. I prefer speaking in terms of the dollar and its purchasing power because that mode of expression brings into consciousness at once money as a factor in the case, whereas when we speak of prices we look right through money as a transparent sheet of glass, do not see it, and think only of the goods.

Prices today are from ten to twenty times as high as

they were one thousand years ago, and have generally risen, though sometimes fallen. Between 1873 and 1896 we were troubled with falling prices. Many of us remember the excitement in the nineties over this condition and how it culminated in the famous Bryan campaign which was based on the evils of falling prices. We know how bankruptcies were frequent and farmers were in trouble and how the independent producer in general was hurt by these falling prices. During this time money was appreciating in purchasing power.

Between 1896 and the present time it has been depreciating in purchasing power. The dollar of today is approximately equal in purchasing power to 35 cents in 1896—so that as compared with the 1896 dollar our present dollar almost literally "looks like 30 cents."

Money the Important Factor

AS to the second question, Why is it? we find that price movements bear a certain relation to the quantity of money and credit. We find for instance that the first price increase of any consequence in this country after the outbreak of the war began in the fall of 1915, one month after the first big importation of gold into this country. We find later, when the gold import suddenly stopped, that, within a few months, the rise of prices also stopped, to start up again in obedience to a fresh importation of gold. Altogether we imported a billion dollars of gold. And that prices rose, as they did more slowly, after we entered the war is explainable by the inflation of bank credit and of paper money, as a consequence of the twenty-two billion dollars of loans.

All the evidence bears out this theory—that the important factor in every important price movement is money. By that I do not mean to say that money is the only factor. It is possible that commodities as a whole may cheapen or appreciate; but their movements are almost negligible as compared with money. Just as we have revolutionized our ideas in astronomy and come to realize that the sun does not really rise and set but stays essentially stationary in the course of twenty-four hours shining on a revolving globe, so we have to revolutionize our ideas as to money.

In the same way we have to realize that these great price upheavals which have been attributed to the "rising and setting" of the various commodities are due to the gyrations of the dollar.

Some people try to bolster up their faith in the stability of the dollar by citing the fact that the price of gold is constant. And so it is—in terms of gold. The "fixed price of gold" simply means that an ounce of gold taken to the mint may be cut up into twenty gold dollars; in other words, a dollar is simply 1/20 (approximately) of an ounce of gold.

The truth is that business men are talking and thinking in terms of money so much that they take the dollar as a matter of course.

WHETHER you live in Los Angeles, or Milwaukee, or St. Augustine, or Boston, your dollar today will buy about one-third what it could purchase in 1896. The author of this article points out the great advantages of a stabilized dollar and shows how it might be standardized. For years, while occupying the chair of Political Economy at Yale University, he has been studying this exceedingly interesting question, which has formed the subject of one of his internationally famous books, "Stabilizing the Dollar."

Macmillan & Co., Publishers.

Now we must take a different point of view on this subject and instead of trying to measure commodities in terms of gold, we must measure gold in the terms of the other commodities. We should rather refer to the gyrations of the dollar than measure everything in terms of the dollar.

The explanation, then, for the fact that the world's prices are now three times what they were in 1896 is, in brief and without much modification, simply that money is more abundant and therefore cheap and will buy less. It is the dollar which has depreciated, and not in any true sense commodities which have risen.

As to the question, What of it? the evil of the high cost of living does not represent real impoverishment, but it is an evil nevertheless. Many prices are fixed by custom, or law or contracts, sometimes running for lifetimes or centuries, and these necessarily lag behind in the general rise.

These maladjustments are a real evil and a very big evil. It is the evil of the transfer of ownership of property from one set of people to another set of people.

From this primary evil of social injustice in the distribution of wealth come many secondary evils, namely, discontent and suspicion, all the more dangerous because lacking in understanding of the true cause of the injustice; and the weakening of the great middle class, especially the salaried group. It is easy to connect the emergency of a shortage, in this country, of 150,000 teachers, with the shrinkage in purchasing power of their salaries.

The dollar is the only unit in commerce that we have not yet standardized.

There were times when we did not have standard units of length or weight. All those units were of slow growth. There was a time when the yard was the girth of the chieftain of the tribe. Later it was the length of the arm of Henry the First and still later the length of a bar of iron in the Tower of London. Now it is the length of a bar of platinum kept in the Bureau of Standards in Washington.

The Danger in Depreciation

BUSINESS men would not tolerate it if they realized that they do not have a constant unit in which to express their contracts. Suppose the unit of length was the girth of the President of the United States and we had some contracts made in the Taft administration! And yet the depreciation of the yardstick between then and the Wilson administration would be no more than the depreciation of the dollar between 1896 and today. The depreciation of the dollar is just as disastrous as a corresponding change in the yardstick or in any unit used in commerce.

But, we say, how shall we get a yardstick of commerce that has value in it? Today we have dollars which are a fixed weight of gold masquerading as a unit of value. How can a unit of weight be a value unit? We might just as well define our yardstick as any stick that weighs a pound. When we are defining length it must be in terms

of length, and when we define weight it must be in terms of weight, and when we define value it must be in terms of value.

We now have a gold dollar which is fixed in weight, one-twentieth (approximately) of an ounce, and therefore variable in purchasing power. What we need is a dollar fixed in purchasing power and therefore variable in weight. If we could revise the weight of the dollar, say every month or every three months, we could maintain it at a constant purchasing power over goods in general.

At present, no matter what influx of gold takes place or how much the value (i. e., purchasing power) of gold is lessened by the increase of its paper and credit substitutes, it must bear the same nominal price. In other words, fluctuations in the price of gold cannot show themselves in the altered price of gold. They are, therefore, reflected in the prices of other things. Instead of always having that fixed price of \$20.67 an ounce, for which the government must, under our present laws, buy and sell gold, irrespective of what it is worth, let us change that price from time to time. When gold depreciates let us mark it down; when gold appreciates, let us mark it up. In other words, let us vary the weight of the dollar, adding to it when the index number of prices is too high and taking from it when the index number of prices is too low.

But, the question is how are we going to do it? Are

Concluded on page 422

Pen and Inklings

By OLIVER HERFORD

The Low Cost of Cabbieing

IN the last ten years or so all the necessities and most of the luxuries of life have more than doubled in cost—all but one—the Cab—or to be more accurate, the Taxi-cab.

Perhaps it is because a cab is quite as often a necessity as it is a luxury and so falls between two schools, the Stoic and Epicurean, that it is an exception to the rule of rising cost—(and while I think of it, it might be just as well to touch wood).

Did I say rising cost? If I am not very much mistaken the cost of cabbieing, so far from not rising *has actually fallen* in the last ten years, and that brings me to my great invention.

It is a scheme for saving money, a Thrift scheme. It is like this—Every time you take a street-car (what with the dislocated service and the abolition of transfers) you are paying nearly twice what you used to pay, and soon you will be paying even more.

On the other hand, a voyage that in a cab, fifteen years ago, cost you a dollar-fifty, today in a taxicab costs you only seventy-five cents.

Now make a swift calculation—

If you take six cars a day you lose thirty cents. A loss of thirty cents a day doesn't seem very much, but in a year, it amounts to a loss of \$109.50 which is not to be treated lightly.

Now if you take six Taxis at an average cost of, say, two dollars per trip, you are saving (let me see, six times two) twelve dollars a day and twelve dollars a day is four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars a year, which added to the \$109.50 you have saved by not riding in street-cars makes a grand total of \$4489.50! And that is only what you save by taking six cabs a day. If you took twice as many cabs you would save twice that amount, and if you increased your cabbage to one hundred per diem (a day) your savings for the first year would amount to \$448,950.50—nearly half a million dollars!

Go over my figures carefully with your wife when she returns from business this evening. This is no Saturday-Evening-Post-mortem of Jenny Wise and John Foolish—it is a live proposition—Think it over!

The Match-Box Mystery

I WONDER—has any one ever made a psychoanalytical study of the habits of the Match-box family?

By Match-box family I mean the yellow and black, self-sufficient variety that arrive from the grocer in packages of a dozen and are at once torn apart and



distributed (like kittens or missionaries) to every point of the compass, in the house or flat, as the case may be.

Each box has its own special territory, and there it should stand, like the Sentinel at Pompeii, ready to the last match for any sudden emergency, such as the re-animation of the just-gone-out pipe, the lighting of the hall gas while the impatient guest is already re-ringing the doorbell, or the finding

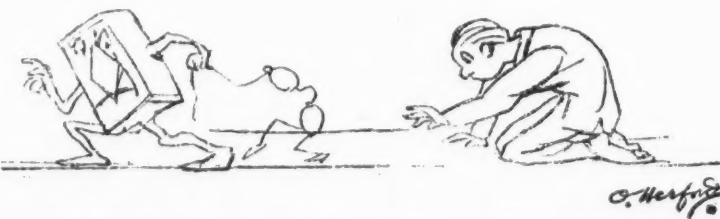
of the eyeglasses in the dark that their owner may be able to read the time on his radium-faced wrist-watch, or a thousand and one things.

There are indeed a thousand and one good and sufficient reasons (apart from its being its plain duty) why a match-box should always be on the job, and like the thousand and one cures for the rheumatism not one of them (unless it be a horse-chestnut in the pocket) can be relied upon to work.

I sometimes think "a thousand and one" must be an unlucky number.

The greater the need of its services the less likely is the match-box to be in that particular place where any number of witnesses will testify upon oath they had seen it only a moment before.

What is the strikeology of it? Have match-boxes that perverted sense of humor that finds expression in practical jokes? No, it is nothing like that. Would that it were! It is something less easy to explain than that. It is something sinister—something rather frightening.



The Trail of the Matches

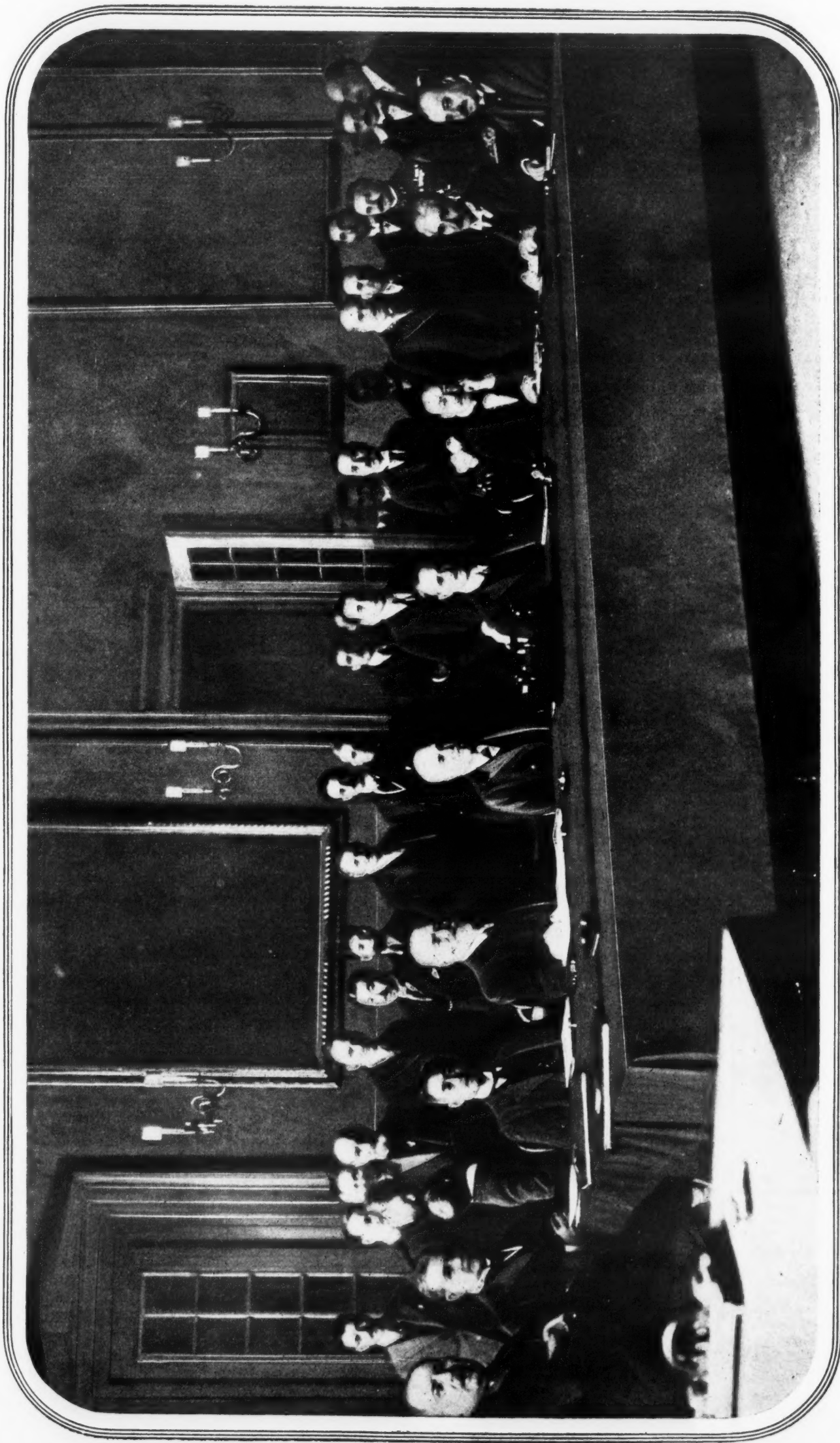
I AM a devout reader of detective stories and with much study of their methods have come to regard myself as something of a sleuth, in a purely theoretic way of course; nevertheless I have always hoped to some day put my theories to the test, and here was the

chance. I would find out where the match-boxes go, I would follow their trail to the bitter end, even if it led to the door of the White House itself!

The Empty Bag

First I made a careful blue-print plan of the flat in which I (and the match-boxes) live, marking plainly in red ink all the doors, windows, fire-escapes (fire-escapes are most important); dumbwaiters, closets, trapdoors (there weren't any but I put them in to make it more professional); then—but why go into all the thousand and—there's that unlucky number again—the thousand and two minute and uninteresting details? You would only skip them and turn to the last paragraph to end the horrible suspense and learn at once what I discovered. * * * * * The mystery of the missing match-box will be concluded in the next number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

The Most Powerful Body on Earth Holds a Session



The Council of the League of Nations during its meeting in St. James's Palace, London. All of the Ambassadors of the allied, associated and neutral powers were invited, and around the delegates' table in the beautiful Picture Gallery of the Palace were grouped nearly two hundred of the most distinguished men today living. The United States was conspicuous by its absence. In referring to this fact, Mr. Balfour, who opened the proceedings, said: "There is one blot on the assembly, if I may say so, which is that we are eight instead of nine. I am sure that none of my friends in America will think that I am doing wrong in expressing my personal regret that, for the moment at all events, we have not reached our complete number." Strange to say, there was little show of public interest in the event and only a few mildly curious sightseers stood in the Palace court to catch a glimpse of the dignitaries. There were no police, but two of the King's scarlet-coated marshals were stationed at

the entrance of the famous edifice to direct the arrivals. During the meeting Léon Bourgeois, President of the French Senate, was entrusted with the duty of organizing the permanent Court of International Justice provided for in Article XIV of the League covenant, and various other matters of minor interest were discussed. The proceedings were perfectly harmonious. The delegates present (as they appear above, seated, from left to right) were: M. Caclamanos, Greek Minister in London; Senhor Gastao de Cunha, Brazilian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Paris; Mr. M. K. Matsui, Japanese Ambassador in Paris; M. Léon Bourgeois, President of the French Senate; the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P., Lord President of the Council (Great Britain); Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League (ex-officio); Senatore Maggiorino Ferraris (Italy); M. Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Señor M. Quinones de León, Spanish Ambassador in Paris.

EDITORIAL

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

CHARLES AUBREY EATON,
Associate Editor

After Socialism—What?

SOcialism has had its chance and failed. It is opposed by new enemies. It has lost its best friends, and its place is being usurped by more robust rivals.

The new substitute for socialism is sovietism. Happily for the world this novel theory is having early and full opportunity to prove itself, upon a national scale, in Russia. Mr. Trotzky admits that under his leadership sovietism has been a success. True the patient died under the operation, but a minor incident like that must not be permitted to obscure the scientific perfection of the operation itself.

Socialism began with the idea that all social problems have their origin in economic maladjustment. To cure this disease you must remove its economic cause. This economic cause expressed itself in the capitalistic system, which took form in a trinity of evil, known as private ownership of property, work for wages, and investment for profit. Recognizing the political state as a necessary and therefore permanent factor in civilization, socialism proposed to enlarge the function of the state until it should include ownership and control of both production and distribution of wealth.

Around this proposal for two generations a mighty battle raged. Then came the World War and, almost immediately, it became necessary for the various governments to assume control of industry and finance. It was not undiluted state socialism, but it was a fair test of the main principles of state socialism.

In our country the Government took over the railroads, the telegraph and telephone lines, and all marine activities. It fixed prices, profits, rates and wages. It redistributed wealth by means of an excessive income tax upon the rich, which it paid out in abnormal wages to the poor. And in every instance it demonstrated, both during the war and since, that state socialism in a democracy such as ours, even as a war emergency, is politically unjust, economically unworkable, and morally unsound.

In the words of John Spargo: "Government-industrial enterprise as we know it has succeeded on the whole less well than capitalist industrial enterprise. It has been extravagant and uneconomic; it has developed a formidable bureaucracy."

This marks a profound and radical change in the program of socialism. The political state has been proven unfit to become the instrument of communism. Therefore, the political state must be scrapped, and, in its place, erected an economic state. Representation in the political state has been by geographical units. This must give way to "functional representation" or representation by industries. It is only a step to exclude from this representation the owners and management, and to include only the manual workers in industry, and then you have sovietism, or, to be more exact, a proletarian dictatorship.

The old socialism believed that the political state was the only machinery it needed to establish the new social order. This theory has been exploded by the painful and costly experiments of the war period and the explosion has shattered state socialism. But the fragments are now being reassembled around a new and bolder theory, namely, the substitution of an industrial class despotism for the old political state.

Stifle the Voice of Faction

By BAINBRIDGE COLBY

WE must learn to stifle the voice of faction, black faction, party hatred, that insensate striving for party advantage, regardless of the consequences to the security and peace and well-being of the country. In moments of doubt and perplexity, in moments when men are running to and fro, distraught by strange cries, when the ear is rent by the hissing sound of unfamiliar theories of government and human right, we must be loyal to our past, loyal to that poise and self-confidence which has come down to us through the decades from the fathers of the country.

This will be the bloody angle in the next big battle. We must fight the thing through to a finish. No more radically revolutionary idea ever infected the minds of men. It involves the destruction of all political government and all nationalism. It reduces human life to the compass of an economic formula. It places the control of mankind in the hands of one class, and the one class least fitted to rule itself, let alone others.

The political state rests upon the spiritual complexity, dignity and freedom of men as men. It recognizes economic laws and agencies as one essential part of human life, but only one part. It thinks, or ought to think, as much of the home, the school,

the church, as it does of the factory, the farm or the bank. It stands for liberty of conscience, freedom of speech and thought, as well as for the right to work and to enjoy the products of work.

The chief aim of American political government is to reduce, to the least possible, governmental interference with the life and actions of the citizens. It believes that self-government is the best government. This is the key to history: Man's only right to earthly existence lies in the fact that he has been able to create a government and ordain laws for his own guidance, and has forced himself to obey these laws. This thing calling itself sovietism is merely a projection into life of the factory system. If man were nothing more than a factory hand, a mere sentient cog in the machinery of production, sovietism might succeed. But, like its defunct parent, state socialism, it will fail because it is against human nature. That vast and varying complex called civilization cannot be made to stand upon its economic apex any more than the Atlantic Ocean can be crowded into a thermos bottle.

Meanwhile the political state, which represents and serves human nature in its entirety, must make good in this representative service or surrender the place which it has held since civilization began.

The Plain Truth

GENEROUS! The National Cash Register Company has been more than generous in providing to make a fifty-fifty distribution of profits with its employees, after reserving for the company 6 1/2 per cent. interest on the company's investment. The 50 per cent. of net profits to go to employees is to be divided in two parts, half to go to executives and foremen and half to other employees. When this is taken in connection with similar plans in other industries one is moved to ask, "Has there ever been a time when so much was done for the worker? Has there ever been a time when there was less occasion for industrial unrest than now?"

DEAD! A local union of the United Mine Workers succeeded in striking dead the little town of Taylorville, Ill. The local itself was repudiated, but it created a sympathetic strike among railroad men, telegraphers and telephone operators, which tied up all activities in the place. If people like this sort of thing, they are entitled to have it. If strikes are to be the order of the day, why not have a full dose of it? Let everybody strike. What a beautiful world it would be if Bolshevism had full sway!

MISERY! Taxes and living cost are pretty high, but we have a lot of company in our misery, and we are not as badly off as other countries. A Parliamentary white paper gives the United Kingdom the greatest public debt, \$785 per capita. In regular order follow: Germany \$640, France \$570, Austria-Hungary \$445, Belgium and Italy \$370 each, United States \$275, Japan 80 cents. Taking 100 as the standard in 1914 the retail prices of food in recent months would be represented in Sweden by 336; French cities, other than Paris, 293; Italy 281; Paris 263; United Kingdom 217; United States 181. With a country unravaged by war and with resources second to none, we need only to produce and economize to the limit in order to beat high taxes and high cost of living.



Drawn by Edlin Hoover

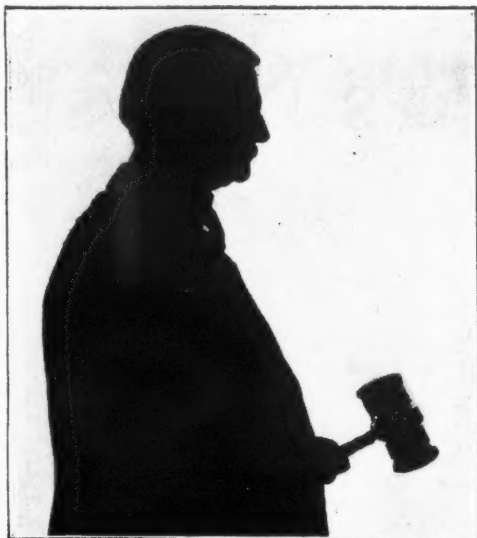
"LORD GOD OF HOSTS, BE WITH US YET, LEST WE FORGET, LEST WE FORGET!"

Not So Black as They're Painted

The Administration in Silhouette—Pick Them Out

BY the symbols in their hands ye shall—or should—know them, although with such excellent profile portraits, symbolic hints ought not to be necessary. If certain of the President's Cabinet, shown here, are no longer of it, the Editor of LESLIE's wishes it understood that mechanical limitations solely are to blame for such inaccuracies, no camera as yet invented having a "shutter" quick enough to snap Cabinet changes at the accelerated pace which has lately been set in Washington.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KRISTONE



Pictorial Digest of the World's News



The famous Kosciusko Squadron, composed entirely of Americans who have been doing their bit to beat back the Bolshevist hordes attacking Poland. It is commanded by Major Cedric E. Fauntleroy, who is seen in the picture standing in front of his men. He hails from Chicago.

Poland Fights On

IN the course of their rather lengthy negotiations with the Russians the Allies have neglected to see to it that the attacks upon Poland and the neighboring countries cease. As a result, while there is interesting talk of the possibility of re-establishing trade relations with the Reds, the Poles continue to stand off the armies of Lenine, Trotzky and Company. The most recent offensive launched by the Bolsheviks was met by General Pilsudski's forces at the important railway junctions of Mozir and Kalenkovitz, southeast of Minsk, and the invaders hurled back behind the line of the Dniepe River. Coming as it did on the eve of a conference between representatives of the Soviet government and Poland and the other border states, the victory was a most welcome one and has done much to bolster up the spirits of the anti-Bolshevist forces all along the front.



Major Rudolph W. Schroeder, U.S.A. He broke the world's record for high flying by ascending to an altitude of 36,020 feet at Dayton, Ohio. After losing consciousness and dropping six miles in two minutes he managed to land safely. He wants to go higher.

Now, Will Turkey Be Good?

THE most important recent development in the Turkish situation came when, under the guns of a formidable fleet anchored in the Bosphorus, an Allied force landed and took possession of Constantinople. The force, consisting of 4,000 bluejackets and marines from the British warships, and French and Italian contingents, was under the command of General Sir George F. Milne. The Ministries of War and Navy were occupied, the postal, telephone and telegraph services seized, a proclamation for the benefit of the populace issued, and a number of important personages, "implicated in threats, of which more will be told later," arrested. Among those taken into custody were Essad Pasha, one of the Nationalist leaders; Djemal Pasha, former Minister of War and Dictator of Syria; his Chief of Staff, Djavad Pasha, and Senator Mahmud Pasha. With the exception of a brief clash at the War Office, where several Punjabi of the British East Indian forces and a number of Turks were killed, there was no bloodshed attendant upon the occupation. The city will be held until the outrages against Christian Turks, Armenians, and foreigners are definitely terminated and the peace treaty carried out.

Farthest Up

FLYING a La Pere biplane and garbed in a wonderful garment filled with wires electrically heated by the motor, Major Rudolph W. Schroeder, Chief Test Pilot of the U. S. Army flying field at Dayton,

Ohio, recently reached an altitude of 36,020 feet—about 1,400 feet higher than the former world's record mark set by Roland Rohlfs. The most remarkable feature, perhaps, of the astounding performance was the descent, six miles of which was made during a 2-minute nose dive while the pilot was unconscious. A height of 40,000 might have been reached had not the major's supply of oxygen failed. It was this which caused him to faint. The flight, like all of his altitude "stunts," was made in the interest of science—a fact the truth of which many fail to realize. For example: at a height of 30,000 feet the flyer located a series of trade winds which, he says, always blow from west to east and maintain a velocity of between 100 and 300 miles an hour always.



Sir George F. Milne, the British General in command of the Allied forces which occupied Constantinople in order to prevent further outrages against native Christians and to see that the terms of the peace treaty are carried out as they should be.



While 300,000 pamphlets containing uncomplimentary remarks about the "Demon Rum" were being showered in Tokyo, Japan, twenty automobiles, loaded with disciples of "Pussyfoot" Johnson, paraded through the streets launching a great drive calculated to eliminate red noses from the land of the cherry-blossom. The offensive is aimed at the concoctions shipped to Japan.

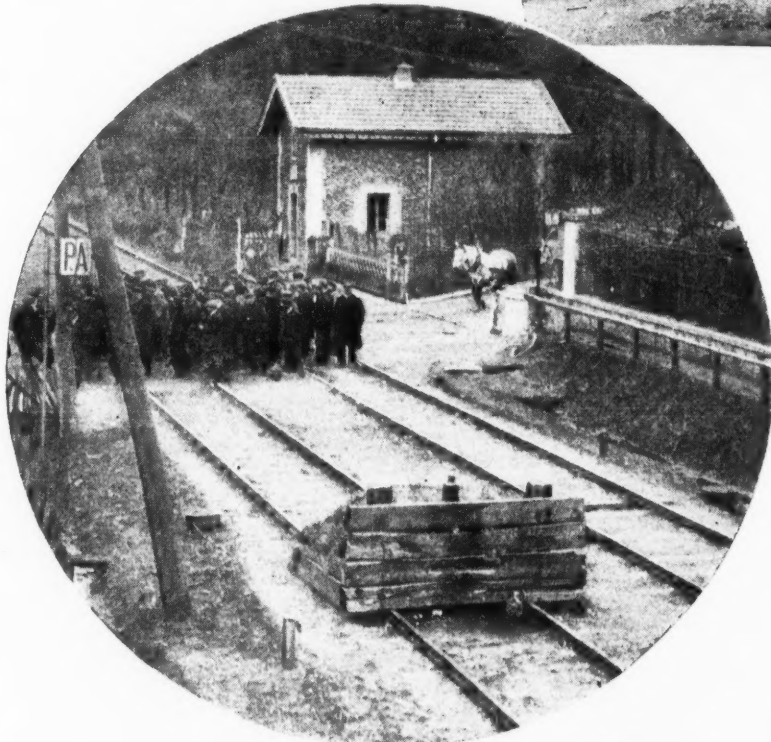
Pictorial Digest of the World's News

Canada and Its Veterans

THE United States is not the only country where one may find a "Battle of the Bonus" raging. In Canada, where already much has been done for the veterans of the great war, a plan for giving to all men who participated in the conflict a cash gratuity of \$2,000 is being pushed. The United Veterans' League is backing the movement. One of the plans by which Canada hopes to help her ex-service men is the Soldier Land Settlement, the experimental stage of which is now passing. Splendid results, it is claimed, have been obtained thus far, and there are now 15,023 former fighting men actually settled upon the land allotted them. The land settlement idea is rapidly progressing in the three western provinces



The "dugout" in front of the City Hall, Toronto, where Captain Bairnsfather's "Old Bill" and his pals are giving citizens an opportunity to sign a petition in favor of a \$2,000 cash gratuity for veterans of the great war.



One of the little stunts performed by the railroad employees in France during their recent strike which the government promptly terminated by mobilizing a large number of the trouble-makers, and placing guards at strategic points.

of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the majority of the veterans are making their new homes.

A Strike that Struck a Snag

WHEN the Executive Council of the National Federation of Railwaymen ordered a general strike of all railway workers in France recently, and for a time it seemed as though the nation would be paralyzed, the Government solved the perplexing problem with surprising speed by the simple expedient of arresting the leading agitators, "calling to the colors" the men of three reserve military classes on all roads, and placing troops at strategic points. This most efficacious action was not taken, however, until Paris had received rather more

than a mere taste of what a transportation walk-out means. The few trains of the six great railroad systems which did somehow manage to run were utterly unable to accommodate the thousands who scrambled to enter them, and the hotels of Paris were filled as they were during the worst months of the war.

Another Battle for Our Airmen

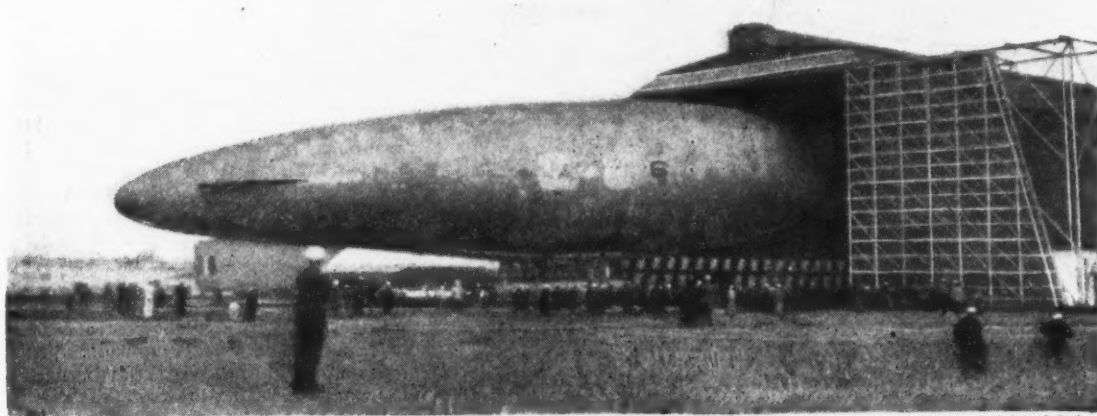
FROM Port Deposit, Maryland, comes the story of how a great ice jam on the Susquehanna River nearby was bombed for two days by army aviators from Aberdeen before it was at length broken up. In the first attack 112 and 250-pound bombs were utilized. Great holes were torn in the ice packs; but it was not until four heavy bombing planes dropped a number of 500-pound T.N.T. torpedoes on the barricade that the ice was started on its way to the sea.

A Greater Feat than the NC-4's

THE announcement that the Navy is planning for the construction of two giant seaplanes, twice as powerful as the NC-4 which blazed the trail across the Atlantic, was hailed with enthusiasm by every one at all interested in the future of aviation in this country. The new craft are to be triplanes instead of biplanes, as are the machines of the NC type. Their wing spread will



For two days army aviators rained bombs upon the frozen Susquehanna river near Port Deposit, Maryland, to loosen an ice gorge which had formed. The effect is here shown.



The dirigible C-6 being taken from its hangar at the North Island naval air station for its initial flight near San Diego. The navy is preparing two giant sea-planes which are to be used in an attempt to cross the Pacific. North Island will probably be the jumping-off place.

be 140 feet and their hulls will be 67 feet long—22 feet longer than the NC hulls. According to the experts the new machines will be capable of flitting from California to Honolulu, a distance of over 2,000 miles, in about 24 hours. It seems probable that the route which will be pursued when the great attempt is made will be from San Diego to Honolulu, and thence to Wake Island, Guam, Manila, and Hong Kong, a total distance of nearly 8,000 miles as compared with the 3,925 miles traversed by the NC-4 in her journey from New York to Plymouth, England. Nine 400-horsepower Liberty motors in batteries of three each will be used on each of the seaplanes, whose carrying capacity will be about 60,000 pounds each.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

From Ermine to Rags

THE report that the Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the czar Nicholas of Russia, had espoused the cause of the Bolsheviks was never confirmed. If it was true the revolutionists assuredly have been guilty of dealing harshly with one of their fellow-workers, for the once powerful member of the Romanoff family has been found living in abject poverty in a box-car in southern Russia. Clothed in rags and grateful for any food and clothing she could find, she had been wandering from place to



Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the late Czar Nicholas of Russia, who has been found living in a box-car near Novorossisk, South Russia. She is one of three surviving members of the once proud and mighty House of Romanoff.

place until her plight was discovered by American Red Cross workers engaged in feeding thousands of refugees who had fled to Novorossisk. The Grand Duchess was formerly the wife of Peter Alexandrovich, Duke of Oldenburg, whom she divorced after fifteen years of wedded life. Later—just a fortnight before the Kerensky revolution—she married a Captain Koulinskovsky. The fate of her two children is unknown. The Grand Duchess is one of three survivors of the Romanoff family. Her sister, Grand Duchess Xenia, lives in London; and the Dowager Empress makes her home in Copenhagen.

Rough Work in South America

FEELING between Peru and Bolivia has been running high for some time as a result of the revival of the question of a sea outlet for the latter country in the former Peruvian province of Arica, one of the two provinces taken over by Chile as a result of the war of 1879-83. Her claim to these provinces Peru has never relinquished. It was planned to settle the question of ownership by a plebiscite such as has recently been held in various sections of Europe, but no such action has ever been taken and today Chile remains in possession of them. The recent action of Chile in granting the port of Arica in Arica province to Bolivia caused the Peruvian Government to forward a formal protest against the grant to Bolivia. Shortly afterward the Peruvian legation at La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, was attacked by a mob of a thousand men. The mob, ac-



While engaged in watching such scenes as this at the Leipzig Spring Fair 200 Americans found their lives imperiled when the recent upheaval in Germany began. General H. T. Allen, commanding the American Army of Occupation, was appealed to and they were transported to a safe spot. 3000 were reported killed in Leipzig.



The beautiful National Palace, La Paz, Bolivia. The Peruvian legation, near this edifice, was recently attacked by a mob of 1000 men, and for a time it looked as though a clash between Peru and Bolivia might ensue.

ording to the reports, was headed by General Ismael Montes, former President of Bolivia, in person. A number of residences occupied by Peruvians were also attacked and the offices of *La Razon*, an organ unfavorable to Montes, burned. The American Government at once requested Chile to use its influence to prevent serious difficulties between the two countries; and the Bolivian Government expressed its official regret for the occurrence.

More Woes for Germany

DR. WOLFGANG KAPP, who, with the support of about 8,000 former Baltic troops, ousted Friedrich Ebert, President of the German republic, and appointed himself Chancellor, apparently "started something"



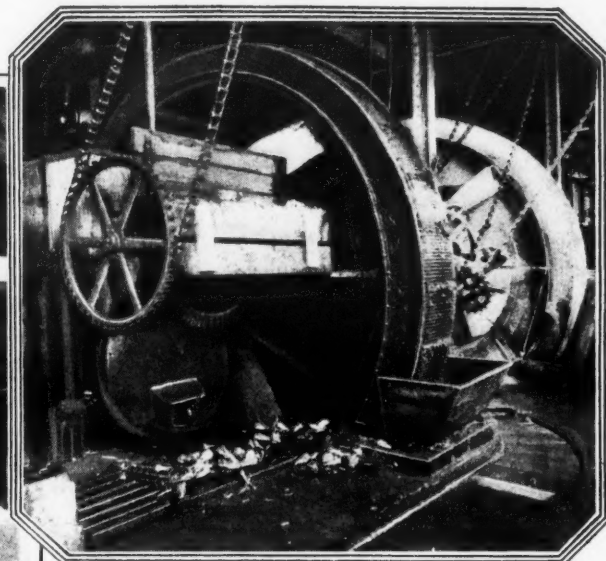
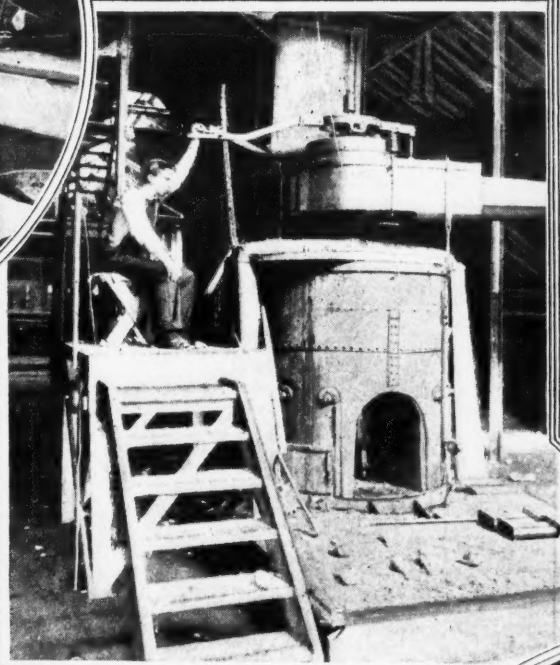
General von Luettwitz, under whose leadership the troops supporting the Kapp regime in Germany served for a few exciting days before the recent "revolution" was suppressed.

quite unexpected. The self-made dictator managed to remain in power in Berlin less than five days, and at this writing is in parts unknown, along with Maj.-Gen. Baron von Luettwitz, who was in command of the reactionary government's troops; but the uproar that he started is steadily increasing in volume, and at this writing from many sections of Germany reports are coming in of communistic uprisings and clashes between government forces and striking workmen. The vast strike, owing to which the plans of the followers of Kapp and von Luettwitz were frustrated, was participated in by thousands of railroad men, workers in the Ruhr Basin and industrial workers in other localities. It left the country in a sadly perturbed state, and in Saxony, Thuringia, Westphalia, and elsewhere the Communists, Spartacides, and Reds soon began to operate.

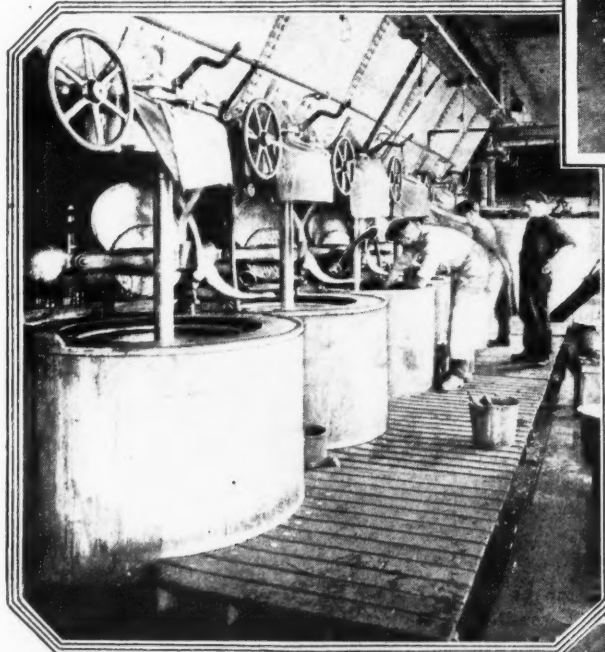
Harnessing the Beet to the National Sugar Bowl



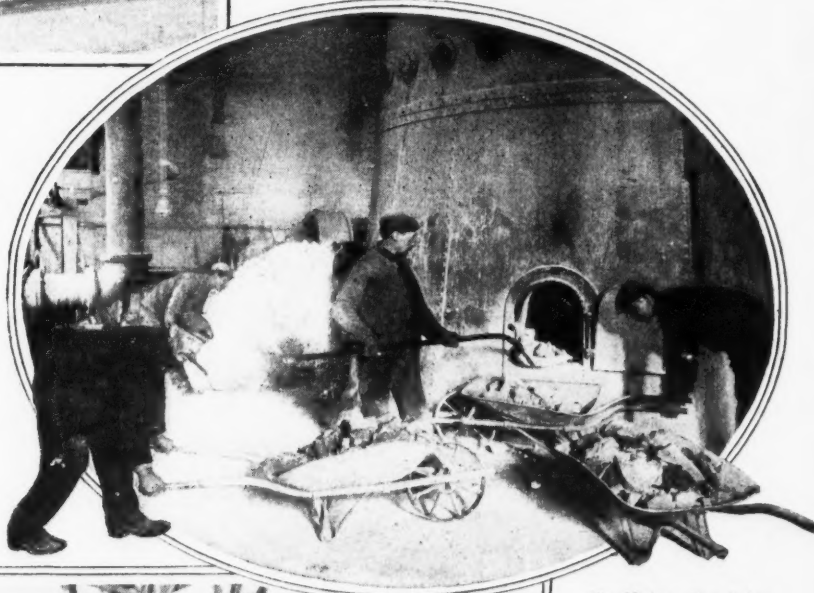
Brought to the mill by the trainload, beets pass through many stages before "graduating" as sugar. A great deal depends upon the correct weighing and testing of them, here shown. With beets as with boys, a right start is important.



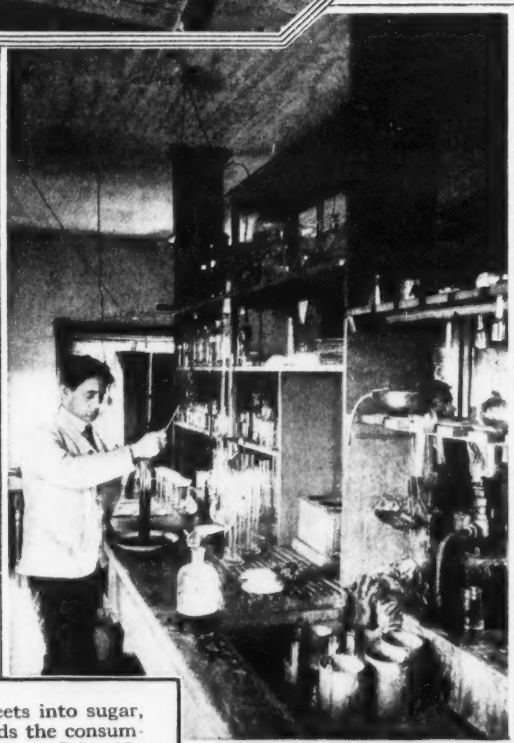
There is nothing half-hearted about the process of giving beets a bath. It is conspicuously thorough. These immense revolving brushes and a big wheel are used in washing beets for sugar.



After washing — the customary brisk rub-down is omitted — the beets are elevated to the top of the building by an endless bucket chain and then are dumped into the slicing machine, which starts them sugarward.



Machinery in a beet-sugar mill is called upon to perform a variety of tasks. Here are the "centrifugals" which rid the beets of their moisture. Further along in the transformation are intricate, colossal crystallizers.



In the conversion of beets into sugar, nothing which safeguards the consuming public is left undone. Scientific tests in the laboratories are important.



Purifying the juice of the beets. Burning limestone is one of the methods employed. From first step to last, purity is the watchword of the lengthy process.

And, as in all efficient industrial processes, nothing is wasted. The discard, all the pulp which is taken from the beets, is generally used as fodder for cattle.

PHOTOS BY NEWTON

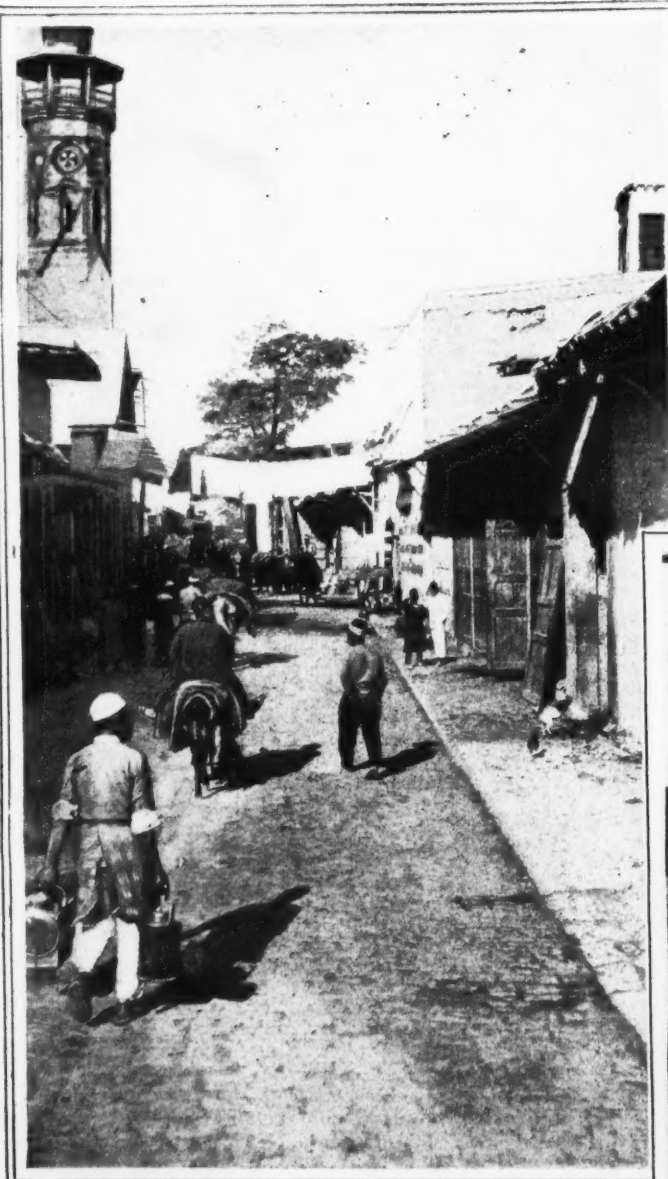
Syria Proclaims Its Inde



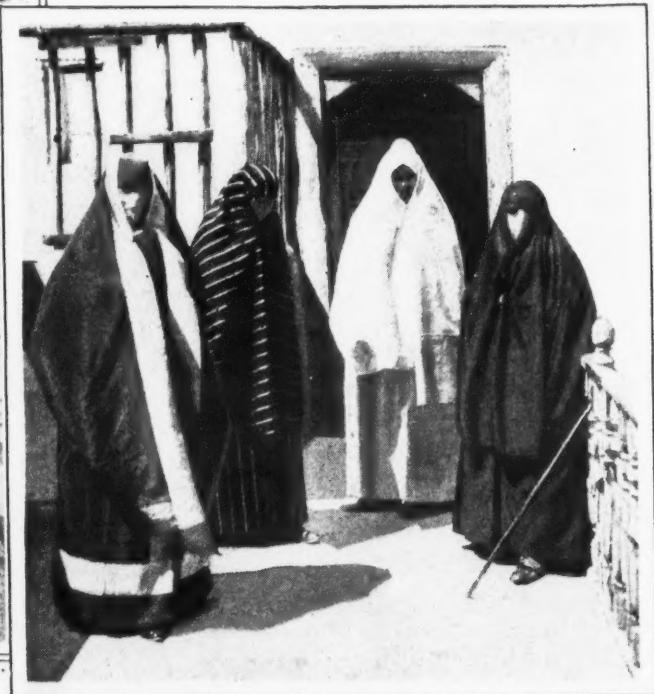
The mountains of Lebanon are more famous for their cedars than for their princesses, but while the former fast are dwindling, the latter still flourish. Here is one, in her best clothes. The natives still think royalty indispensable, as the elevation of Prince Feisal indicates.



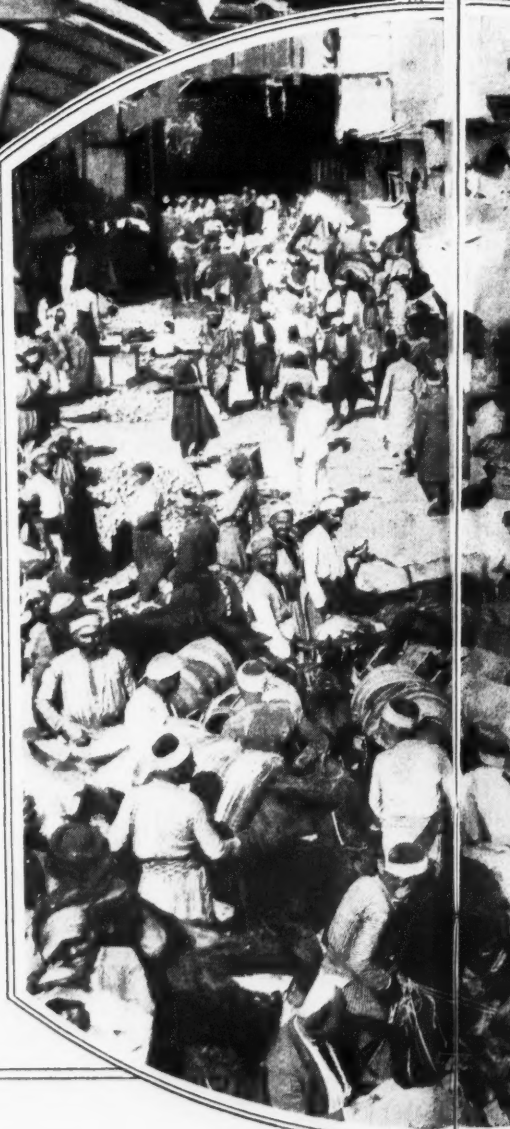
The waterfront and harbor of Beirut, Syria's outlet to the s.a. On receipt of news from Damascus that a Mesopotamian Congress had proclaimed the independence of Syria, Beirut celebrated with fireworks quite in the occidental manner.



A street scene typical of modern Damascus; also, of middle-age and ancient Damascus, it is likely. The gaudy garments hanging on the line suggest tenement districts many thousands of miles from independent Syria. The shanties that serve as homes are squalid in the extreme.

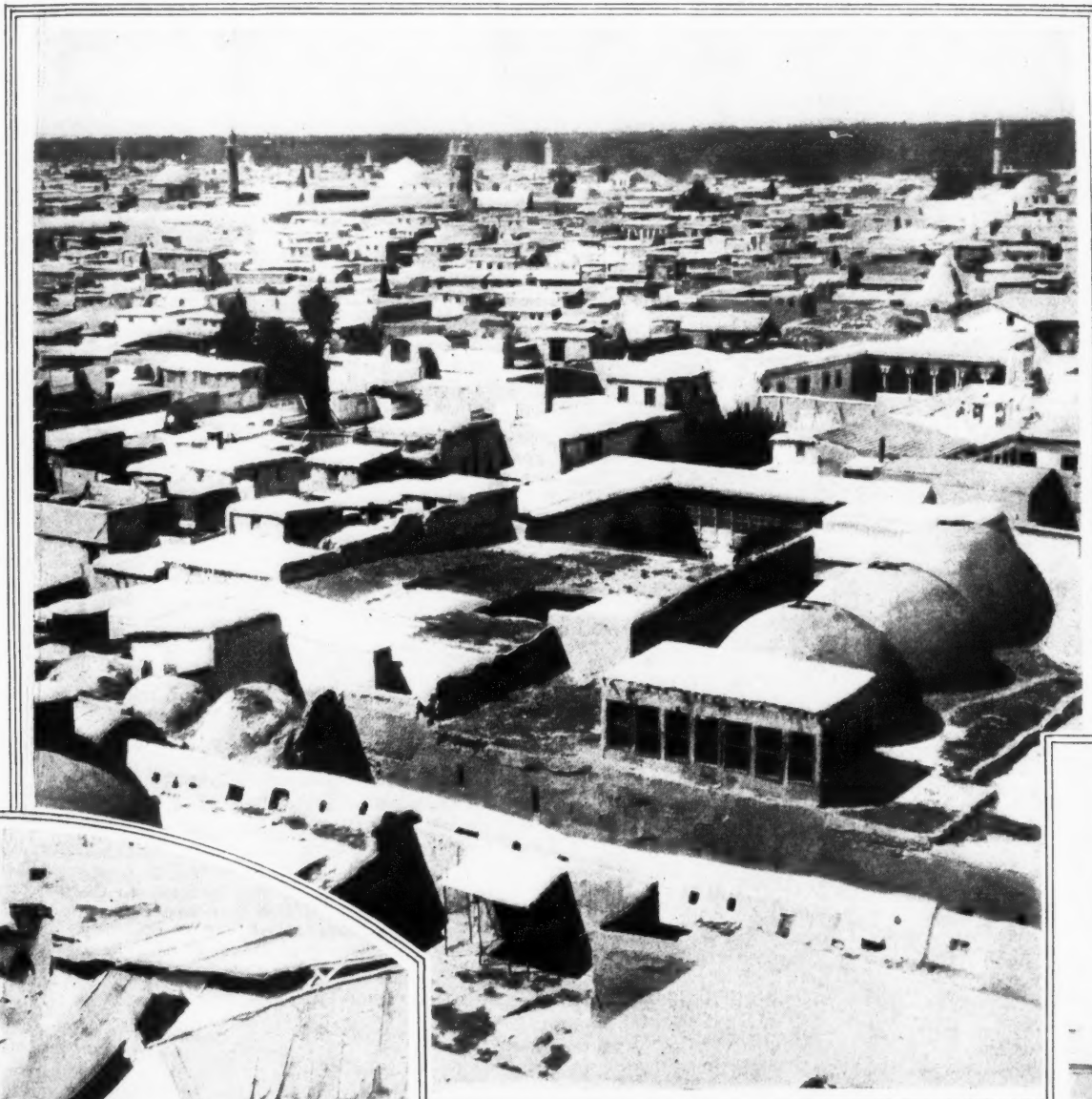


That "dangerous radicalism" which induces Mohammedan women in some parts of the East to forego the veil has yet to counteract centuries of habit in Damascus.



A market-place is a market-place the world over. Whether it be on the edge of a desert or on the floor

pendence and Chooses a King



A young Bedouin sheik of Syria. "From the desert I come to thee, on a stallion shod with fire," wrote Bayard Taylor in his "Bedouin Love Song." The modern Bedouin likes the city.

Damascus, praised in antiquity as "the pearl of the Orient," seethes these days with Arab politics. The announcement of a king for Syria in the person of Prince Feisal was coupled with a vote to make Mesopotamia a State.



A scene like the above would attract maximum attention in an American city, but in Tarsus, a little detail like shoeing a buffalo in the streets is an everyday affair



Never was a street more thoroughly misnamed than is the street called Straight in Damascus. The Board of Aldermen, or whoever has the duty of choosing street names there, must have christened this one from sheer perversity. A street more crooked would be hard to find.



of a stock exchange, there are to be seen like groupings of buyers and sellers on the trail of wealth.

Denmark, by Plebiscite Election, R



Unexpected hospitality: a German policeman gives a French sailor on guard duty the freedom of his simple little house.

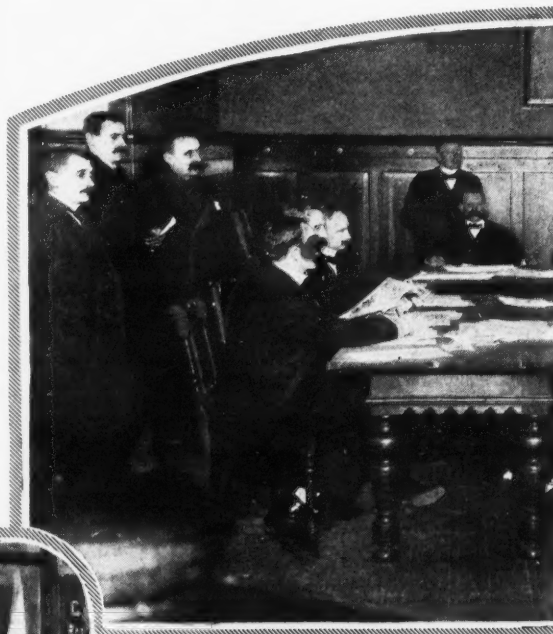


This, which at first glance seems to be a Tammany delegation to a Democratic Convention, is nothing of the sort. It is the Mayor of Flensburg saying farewell to the German garrison. Whatever else may be troubling Europe, it is quite evidently embarrassed by no shortage of silk hats.



A group of Alpine Chasseurs, "Blue Devils," who came as escort to the French members of the Plebiscite Commission, and served as troops of occupation during the election. They were decidedly a thorn in the flesh of the German soldiery, several clashes taking place between them.

Some of the uniforms which gave to Flensburg streets an international aspect. The German policeman at the left serves under a Danish chief. The others in uniform are British and French officers, whose presence gave backbone to the Commission.



A polling place in the town will be noted, women had tion which re-allied North

How the Election Was Conducted in North Slesvig

VOTING under the supervision of an International Commission, the electors of North Slesvig, numbering 167,000, have decided by "general, free and secret ballot" that they prefer to be governed by Denmark rather than Germany. The election was an application of the self-determining principle for small nations.

Regains Part of Slesvig-Holstein



Germans quitting Flensburg, with the inevitable small boy escort, in advance of the coming of the International Commission to supervise the plebiscite elections. The Kaiser still reigns—on the emblems of the German Hussars. When the people of Flensburg voted they showed their preference for Germany.



Boy Scouts actively boost the Danish cause. There is something decidedly familiar about their hats, shirts and knees.



hall of Hadersleben. As a say in the self-determination Slesvig with Denmark.



In Apenrod, Northern Slesvig, Danish police and British soldiery were assigned the job of keeping order. The civilian gentleman on the extreme left looks abundantly capable of "starting something." On the right are German school-children, waiting for their parents.

The plebiscite election returns were 75,151 in favor of Denmark against 25,231 for Germany. The United States was to have been represented on the International Commission, but owing to the fact that it had not yet ratified the treaty of peace, it could not appoint a commissioner. North Slesvig is but one of several zones of Slesvig-Holstein which have determined their status by the plebiscite process. South Slesvig stays German.

The International Plebiscite Commission which supervised all of the elections in Slesvig-Holstein. Its arrival is here shown, the two center gentlemen wearing "cits" being respectively the French and British ambassadors to Copenhagen.

Books for Everybody

How the American Library Association Is Educating the Nation by Furnishing Out-of-the-way Villages and Isolated Farming Districts with Worth-While Literature

By CHARLES AUBREY EATON, Associate Editor of LESLIE'S

ON a bleak and blustery day in February I was journeying down the Hudson River from Albany. The weather was bad, so bad that it furnished the chief topic of conversation throughout the car. Our train was hours late, every one seemed weary, and the dreary chill outside found reflection in the minds of the travelers. I fell to thinking of the affairs of the nation and the world as illustrated by conditions which seemed to depress the minds of my fellow travelers. Everywhere it was stormy weather. Life had become strangely difficult and uncertain. Progress was slowing down. The minds of the people were distressed and dissatisfied. I began to wonder if there were any ameliorating circumstances, any light to relieve the dismal shadows. As my mind turned in this direction, I was almost surprised to find many hopeful things to think about, and, yielding to a journalistic in-



Filled with the best books for children that money can buy this truck acts as liaison between the St. Louis public library and the various playgrounds of the Missouri metropolis. Needless to add, it is busy all the time.



Thanks to well-stocked book trucks like this one, thousands who dwell in rural districts are enabled to read to their hearts' content instead of going hungry for literature.

stinct, I began to map out a series of what might be called "Cheer-up Articles."

My cogitations at that point were interrupted pleasantly. A sweet-faced little woman came down the car aisle and, after a moment's hesitation, stopped and spoke to me. She had listened the night before to an address which I had delivered in Albany and she wished to express her appreciation. It was certainly a welcome relief from the universal chorus of disapproval as to the weather and other human ills which had been sounding in my ears during our journey. Besides, the lady with her sweet, intellectual face, crowned by a wealth of white hair, looked like the fine old-fashioned New England women whom I had learned to reverence in my youth. And I was glad for the privilege of speaking with one of her type.

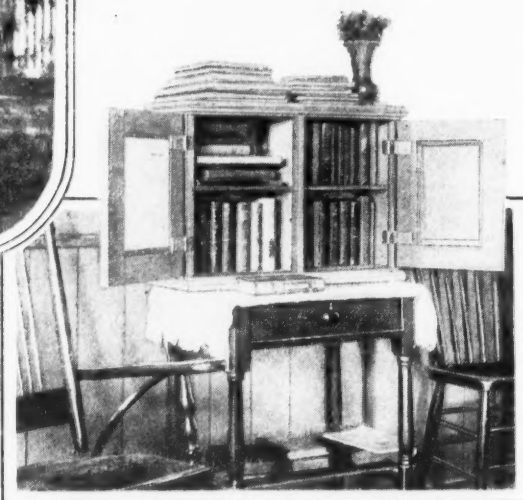
Soon we were deep in talk and I found that I had been fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of one of the nation builders, Miss Mary L. Titcomb, Librarian of the Washington County Free Library at Hagerstown, Maryland.

What One Community Is Doing

Here was my first "cheer-up" article, for from Miss Titcomb I learned of the great constructive work being done by the American Library Association and of its plans for still greater things in the near future. I was almost ashamed to admit that I knew nothing of the County Library work until Miss Titcomb placed in my hands the facts.

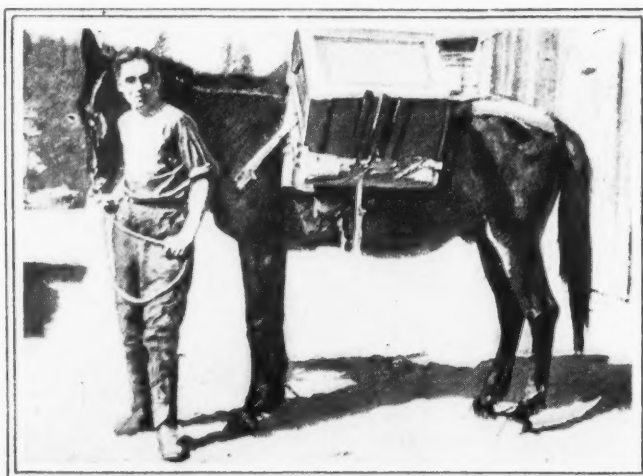
In 1900 the Washington County Library was organized at Hagerstown, the county seat, in western Maryland. The original Board of Trustees were a German Reformed minister, two lawyers, a banker, a paper-maker, a farmer and a merchant. They had in mind the diffusion of information and culture by cultivation of the reading habit, especially among the rural sections of Washington County which has a population, including the county seat, of some fifty thousand people, almost exclusively engaged in agriculture.

At the beginning some 75 deposit stations were



A traveling library ready for business. It is in a Wisconsin farmhouse. The neighbors for miles around visit it whenever they want a worth-while book.

scattered over the territory, being placed in country stores, post offices, creameries, at the toll gates and in private houses. These boxes contained about fifty books each and were returned every sixty or ninety days for a fresh supply. Reading-rooms were opened. Country schools



The two boxes strapped to the muscular back of the pack mule which posed for this picture contain enough reading matter to supply a small community for several weeks. They were taken to "book fans" in the mountainous portion of Trinity County, California.

were visited and books distributed among the students. As an illustration of the evolution of the reading habit as cultivated by this County Library, the records of a little country school, by name "Sweet Spring," are presented. This school opened in September with eighteen pupils and ten books. During the first term the books were read twenty-four times, but no pupil read more than four books, and seven of the eighteen pupils did not read any. During the second term there were fifteen pupils and ten books. These books were read fifty-nine times, and there was no pupil who did not borrow at least one book. The third term the attendance was nineteen and the supply of books the same. During this term the circulation rose to one hundred and thirty-five, and twelve of the children read every book that was sent. The fourth and last term of the year opened with twenty pupils, four of whom had to leave to work in the fields. From sixteen to eighteen children during this last term read ten books a hundred and seventy-one times. Sixteen of them read every book. The first term each book was read twice, while during the last term each book was read seventeen times.

The Book Automobile

Under the system obtaining in Washington County, every four hundred people among the thirty thousand, outside of Hagerstown, have access to at least a hundred and fifty fresh books every year. With a trifle over nineteen thousand volumes in the Central Library the circulation reaches well over a hundred thousand a year.

A unique feature of the Washington County Library is the book automobile. Throughout the summer this traveling library traverses the entire rural section of the county at regular intervals, stopping at each house, exchanging books, giving advice, carrying the local news and serving as a bond of unity for all the people. It brings one back to old days when country lads read beside the open fireplace in order to fit themselves for the future service of the nation. Miss Titcomb tells of an eighteen-year-old lad leaving his loaded wagon as the automobile drives up to inquire if they have anything of Shakespeare's with them. He confided to the Librarian who was with the driver that he had read one book of Shakespeare's and thought he was a "real good writer." Another lad of fourteen when asked if he were fond of reading replied, "Yes, if it is important." In order to test his judgment as to the relative importance of a book, he was permitted to choose for himself. And he picked out the following volumes: *Rhymes of Our Planet*; *Siam and Java Hero Tales of American History*; *Starland*; *Siegfried*; *Saints and Heroes*.

In the fall the book automobile on its last trip leaves a supply of reading in the various

Concluded on page 420



A knowing wink from the sympathetic soul selling near-beer in the dim, flickering light of fat candles, had a meaning all its own.

Drifting Around the Desert

According to the Confessions of a Bibulous Traveling Man, White-Ribbon America Is Still Wet—in Spots

By JOHN McR. BRUCE

Drawings by EMMETT WATSON

THIS is not a serious discussion of the prohibition question. I have always found it difficult to be serious about serious things, and anyway I didn't start out to investigate what is left of the liquor trade. I was propelled, by command of the man higher up, on a purely business trip through thirteen States and the Federal District. Nor was I particularly interested in the aridity of the Great American Desert. I had a pint flask in my grip, and that is plenty for me for two weeks.

There are some subjects that one just can't dodge. It used to be votes for women, I remember, but that windstorm was a mere zephyr in comparison with the tornado of talk about prohibition. Opinions vary all the way from absolute pro to absolute anti, and all are given voice interminably. I wonder if the reduced industrial production which our economists hold responsible for the profiteers' high prices isn't due to the vast amount of time wasted in talking about what the Anti-Saloon League slipped over on us!

My first stop out of New York was at a dear old farmhouse, redolent of boyhood memories, chief among which was horror of the Demon Rum. The presiding genius of that home is a bachelor girl inured to the ways of city life, but chained far from Broadway by a sense of duty. Whilst she was busy in the kitchen I slipped a bottle behind the sugar cannister. She saw and smiled her gratitude—an overwhelming gratitude. "I was beginning to think that I should never taste another highball," she whispered. "Thank you so much!"

"All you need now is the ice and the ginger ale," I tried to speak lightly, for my conscience smote me. That bottle was merely a measly thirteen-ounce affair, and she had no way of getting it refilled.

Hunting for "Smiles"

In the Smoky City an old and tried friend greeted me. "Say," he whispered, "I think I know where we can get a smile. Mind, I don't guarantee anything, but if you'll take a chance on disappointment, why come along."

We walked about six blocks—fortunately they are short ones in downtown Pittsburgh—climbed three flights of stairs, rapped cabalistically on a rickety door and were admitted to a dirty tenement flat where three half-clad children sprawled on the floor with a mangy pup. I recognized the "speakeasy" of former, and better, days—days when such places were patronized only on Sundays; but every day under Mr. Volstead is like Sunday under the blue laws.

Two drinks of the vilest fluid I had ever insulted my system with up to that time cost \$1.50.

I had had some previous experience in Washington under the double handicap of a dry district and a uniform—but I never suffered for a drink. The Greek fruit dealer was missing from his accustomed corner. "Where's George?" I asked of the stranger who stood in his place. "Get pinched and sent up?"

"No, George, he not-a get pinched. He sell da business an' go home to Greece. He has as much as \$15,000—maybe more."

"Well, he had mighty few of my dollars in his pile," I countered, "but you can add about six to yours if you dig up a quart of bonded stuff."

It may be no harder to get a drink than it was a year ago, but it certainly is more expensive. The best that that pirate would promise was a quart for \$15, and it wouldn't be bottled in bond, either. When I wouldn't trade I was told that there were plenty of others who would and glad of the chance. Later I was introduced to some home-brewed beer which was a lot better than the stuff that the Volstead act sent to its unlamented doom.

In the smoking compartment of the Atlanta train was



Under cover of darkness—and darkies—thirst-satisfying exchanges are made

a man in khaki with the chevrons of a sergeant and the unmistakable air of the regular army. He responded to a few casual inquiries. "Been away for four years, sir; three in the Philippines and one in Siberia. Just hit Frisco a few days ago. Say, this country's a

hell of a place, ain't it?"

I agreed. What with strikes and coal shortages and no sugar and Bolshevism and high prices it was certainly all of that.

"I wasn't thinking of any of them things, sir," replied the sergeant. "A man comes home after four years and can't get a drink!"

The flask was uncapped behind a locked door and one fighting man acquired a more optimistic slant on life in the States. He had earned it, for his mind was running true to form in this land of liberty. He couldn't think seriously about anything but prohibition.

Most of my trip was made during the time when the coal shortage was acute, and when, in some cities, the schools, theatres and all amusement places were closed tight, and stores, factories and offices were running on reduced schedules, but I heard hours of conversation on the whiskey shortage to minutes on the coal situation.

"I suppose it is pretty wet in New York," was the way a conversation usually opened. "Closed up tight here, but they'll never put that stuff over on Little Old New York. Say, I know a place where there might be something doing!" And there always was. While we were on our way to the ex-saloon, and waiting for the proprietor and being herded down the back stairs into the cubby hole in the far corner of the cellar where the bottle was hidden, we kept up a running fire of discussion as to whether prohibition had come to stay. I'm a pessimist by nature and frequently got myself disliked by pointing out that the record of repeal of constitutional amendments was 100 per cent. against hope.

Will the Country Stand for It?

"But it wasn't done fair!" was the most frequent protest. "It was slipped over on us! You don't think the country is going to stand for a deal like that, do you?"

If one per cent. of the talk one hears is true, the country isn't. Plans for beating prohibition are myriads in number, and recipes for making the stuff at home are circulated from hand to hand among business men with the same gusto that their wives swap formulas for lemon pie and angel food. Not merely ideas on making wine and cider, but more ambitious plans for producing drinks of high potency. I don't know how the recipes that were poured into my ears will work, but if they are failures there's going to be an awful waste of corn meal and molasses and brown sugar—and I'd like to be in the yeast business myself, just now.

Also it looks as if it would be pretty hard to get convictions in liquor cases. The number of heretofore law-abiding citizens who have pledged themselves to vote "not guilty" in all liquor cases where

they are jurors is perfectly appalling. I wonder if any of them will stick!

We have drifted only as far as Atlanta, but I am going to borrow a simile from further West. I would compare the American public to a wild and wiry cayuse who has been driven into the corral, roped and thrown and blindfolded and saddled, and has just regained his feet, trembling and snorting and wondering what the man who has vaulted onto his back is going to do next. Pretty soon the blinders will come off and the Bottle Buster on the quarter deck is going to have a few exciting moments. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, though, the cayuse submits in the end. With this tip you can place your bets whichever way you like.

But getting back to Atlanta. I remember dropping off there in January, 1916, and getting as good a glass of beer as I could want at a soft drink counter. It was labeled "near-beer" and it was a good bit nearer than the war-time stuff that, fortunately, we can't get any more. So Atlanta has been getting accustomed to official aridity for at least four years.

My business associate began to excuse a poor showing along certain lines. "I don't know what has got into the boys," he complained, "but three of my best men have been on 'benders' for the past two weeks, and it certainly has shot my reports to pieces."

"Forget that stuff," I retorted. "We all know that Georgia is the driest spot in the desert."

He looked at me pityingly. "Didn't you ever hear of squirrel whiskey? It makes a nut of a man. Well, say! they are making it by the barrel just outside the city limits. I'll lay you a small bet that if you'll go around behind the post office this evening at least half a dozen darkies will offer to sell you some. Why, the bootleggers are so thick there that the police department ought to put on a special traffic cop."

Merely as a matter of scientific investigation, I went. The price of "white co'n likker" ranged around \$6 a quart, and the time of delivery was 24 hours.

Joyous Occasions

I was to dine that evening with a gentleman and his wife whom I had known and esteemed for years. We met in the lobby of a leading hotel. The greetings were informal, as becomes old friends, and when they were over Madame whispered: "Did you happen to bring anything with you?"

Ice and other incidentals were ordered to my room and the flask was uncorked. Soon we were repeating Omar Khayyam and making faces at the high cost of living.

Cincinnati, until recently, enjoyed the reputation of being comfortably moist. I had little occasion to investigate present public conditions, but privately it was still wet, very wet.

My port of call was the office of an old friend. "I knew you were coming in today," he welcomed me, "and so I brought this down from the house. Understand, I never keep liquor in my office."

The label called up happy memories of the dear, dead days and the

revenue stamp over the cork was unbroken—the guarantee of good, honest, old Uncle Sam that the contents are just what the label says they are and that he has received his ruckoff on the proscribed, illegitimate, outlaw stuff.

"Don't worry, Ike," I replied, as one who saw his duty. "You won't keep it here long enough to do any harm."

We were joined at lunch by an energetic friend who was strange to the city. We escorted him to a leading hotel. After the order was given he excused himself and returned in five minutes with a six-ounce brown bottle that should have contained a prescription. "Got it off a bell-hop in the wash room," he explained, as he added a third of the contents to the ice water in each of our glasses.

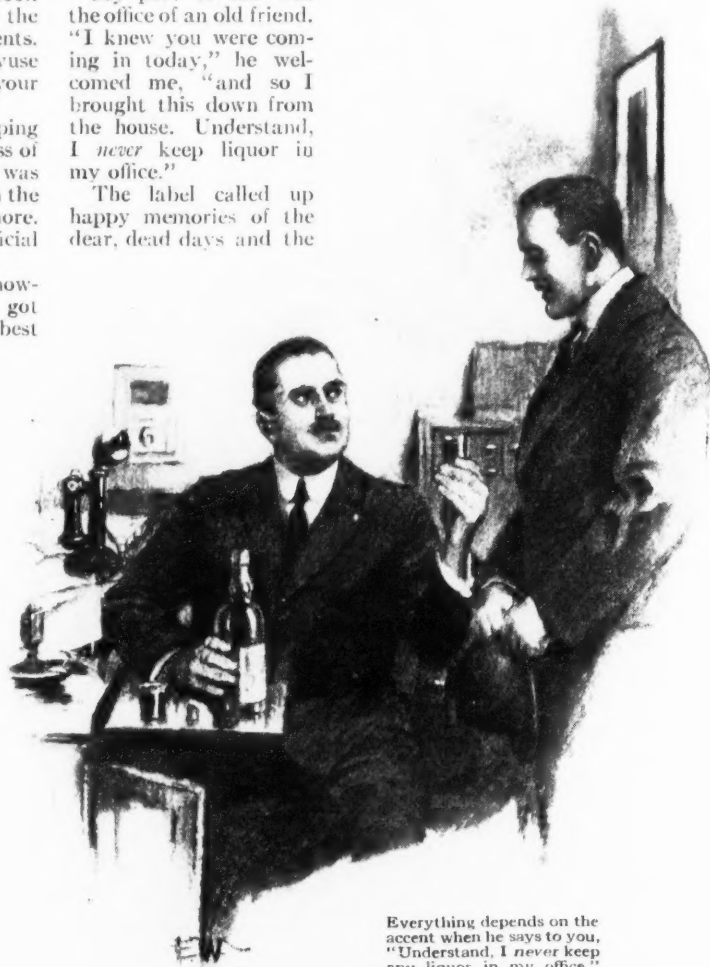
In Cleveland I fell into bad company. Only one man would take a drink with me, and he was from out of town. Mind, I don't say this is characteristic of Cleveland. It used to have plenty of inhabitants who were as good as the best, but so far as personal experience on this visit goes I have nothing to report except a lot of conversation—all on the one absorbing topic.

Wide Open in St. Louis

It was different in St. Louis. One of our few sane and sensible Federal judges had just found that war-time prohibition was unconstitutional. Across the street from the office where I was doing business was a dispensary. Plainly it was my duty to investigate the result of the learned judge's decision. They had been selling near-beer by the light of fat candles—saloons were denied electric light in those days—but, "this is no near-beer crowd," said my local mentor as we pushed the swinging doors aside. We fought our way through the crowd to vantage positions against the bar. The old saw says something about stolen fruits being sweetest, but personally it doesn't detract in the least from my appreciation of a drink to rest my foot comfortably on the brass rail and have the chaser handy on the mahogany. I am here to testify that the perfectly legal drinks I had at the hands of Clarence were just as good as any of the fugitive ones that preceded or followed.

The price—I quote it merely because this is a faithful narrative of fact—was 35 cents for one or three for a dollar. Later, we

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Baseball's First Club

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY

ANOTHER war is on; the baseball struggle of 1920. True there will be no shrieking shrapnel, no spitting machine guns, no liquid fire or poison gas, but it will be war, just the same, with no quarter asked or given until the final battles have been staged and the laurel has been placed upon the brows of the victors.

That the season will be a record smasher, both as to the crowds at the games and the financial returns to the magnates, there is no question. Practically the entire country has struggled through a winter, the severity of which has made the oldest inhabitant yawn and hide his head in shame; and everybody—man, woman and child—who appreciates the benefits and blessings of life in the open is pining for a season in the stands or the bleachers. In addition, the teams in the two major leagues appear to be more evenly matched than for a long time, and the wisest dopesters do no more than guess at the identity of the winners of the National and American League pennants.

Truly the stage is set for a splendid season, with uncertainty and excitement assured, and not overlooking the general interest among the fans to see the working out of the new rules to prevent freak pitching and to assist the hitting end of the sport. There is just one class of individuals, however, who do not look forward with pleasure to the beginning of the 1920 baseball season, and this class is composed of the professional politicians. Experience has taught them that, if the races in the two "big-time" leagues are close or if the ultimate winners, and, therefore, contenders for the world's championship, are popular, it will be next to

impossible to divert the interest of the fans from baseball to the Presidential election. The American likes his politics, but he loves his baseball, and a tight race will mean larger crowds around the score boards, particularly in the large cities east of the Mississippi, than about the spellbinders.

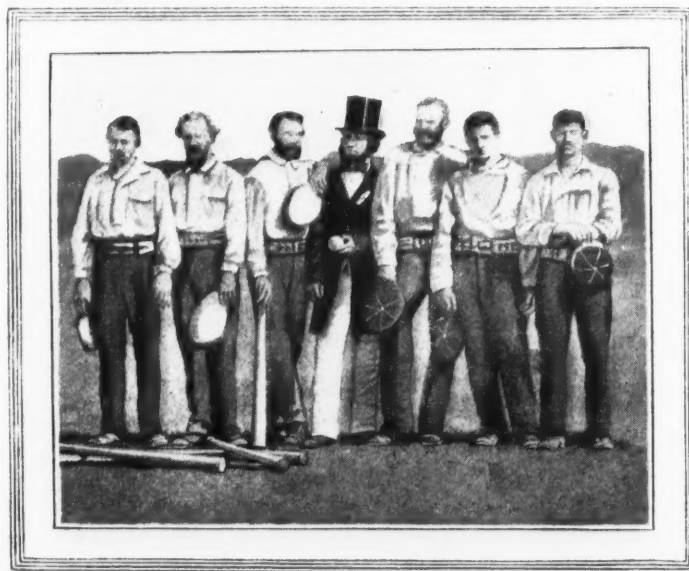
However, while the scramble for the Presidential

nominations still is an open game, the new baseball season is a reality of the present. Therefore, here's to you baseball; we should worry about the future when sport beckons us into the open, where the skies are blue, the grass is green and there is warmth and new life in the gentle spring breezes.

But, while we are waiting for the panorama of the 1920 season to unfold, let us for a moment look aside and, turning the yellow pages of the history of sport, add to our knowledge some of the pertinent facts concerning the men and events which had to do with the real creation of our national game, and what those pioneers, with the generosity and devotion of true sportsmen, did to make possible the high standard of present-day baseball, which has more followers and supporters than any other outdoor pastime in the whole world.

The much-debated question of where the real game of baseball originated and who contrived the first practical scheme for playing the sport was settled for all time in 1907 by a commission consisting of, A. G. Mills, of New York, a well-known player before and during the Civil War, and the third President of the National League; the late Arthur P. Gorman, one-time United States Senator from Maryland; the Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, former Governor of and later United States Senator from Connecticut; and the first President of the National League; George Wright, of Boston, and Alfred J. Reach, of Philadelphia, two of the most famous ball players of the old days; N. E. Young, of Washington, veteran player, first Secretary and fourth President of the National League and the

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Members of the Knickerbocker team of 1858. Left to right: unknown; Klossam; unknown; Dr. Jones, Polhemus, Persall, Leggett.

On the Heels of the Reds in Dvinsk

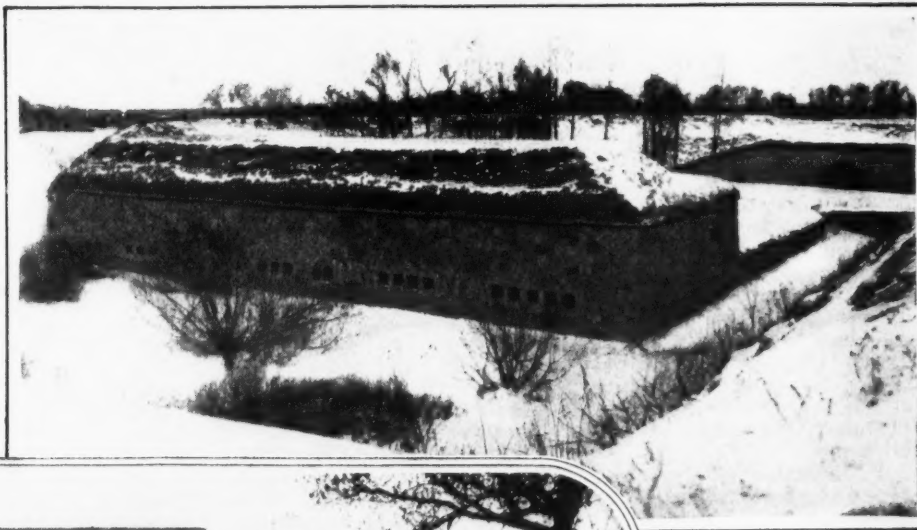
Photos from JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer in Europe



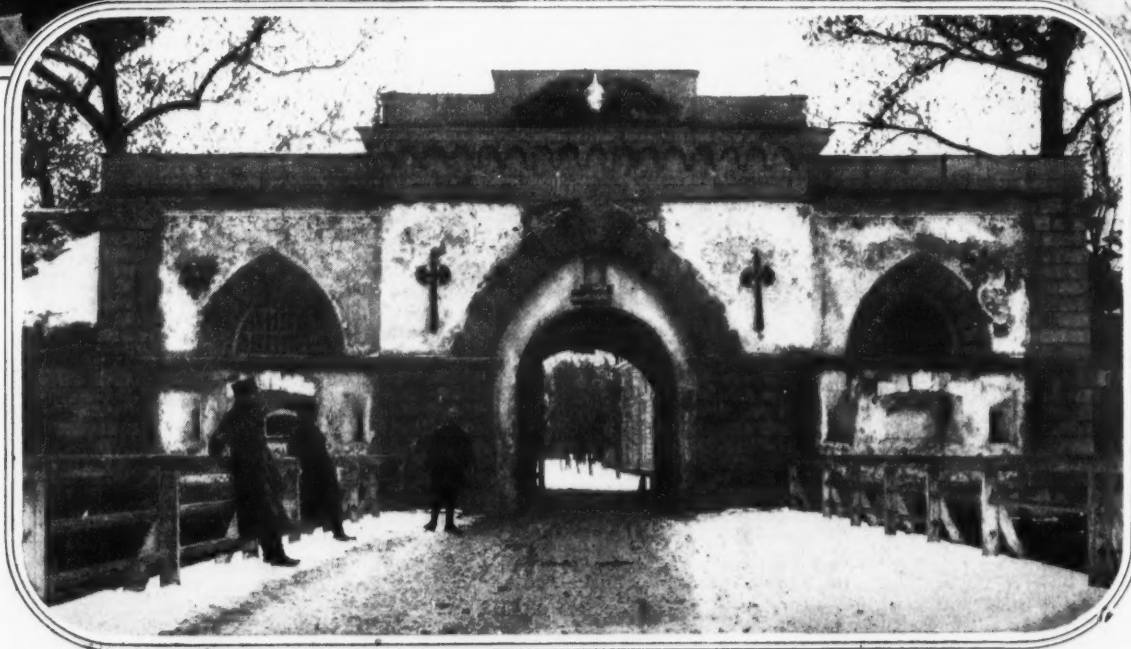
To the Letts fell the honor of first entering the famous city of Dvinsk after the Reds had hastily departed for more peaceful localities. Here is a detachment of them swinging along in the outskirts of the captured city.



The interrogation of two captured Bolsheviks is the cause of this little gathering. The questioners are staff officers of the Lettish army in search of stray bits of information which may help them to give the Bolsheviks another splendid beating.

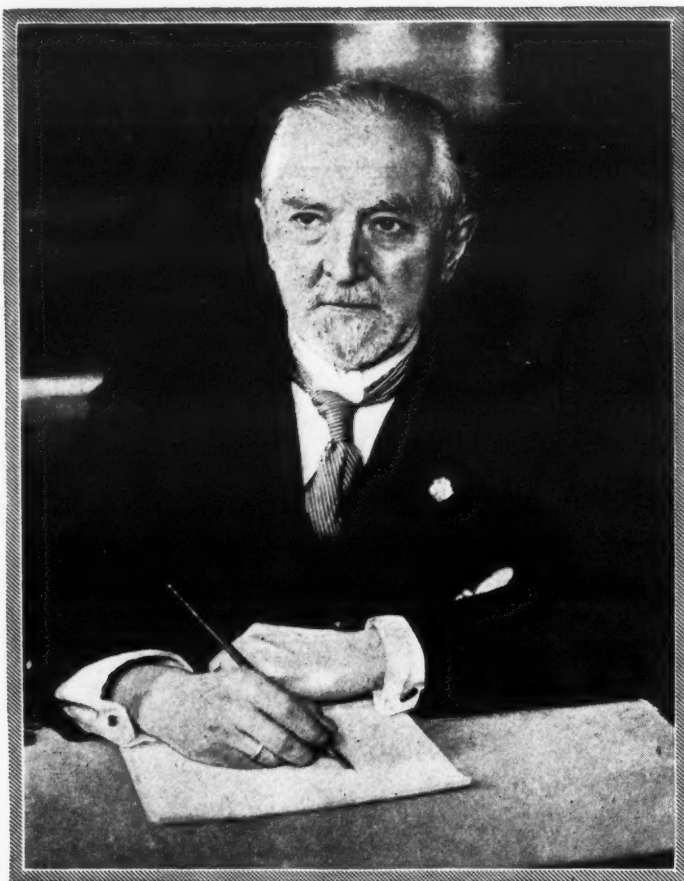


One of the forts at Dvinsk, which before the war was listed as a fortress of the first class. The city's position at the junction of three important railway lines, connecting Petrograd, Warsaw, Libau, Riga and Vitebsk, rendered many such defenses necessary.



A fortress gate. Dvinsk was bombarded by the French in 1812 and was occupied by the allied Prussian and French forces under Macdonald the same year. Many battles have been fought in its vicinity.

IN view of the tendency of the outside world to get once more into peaceful relations with Russia and renew trade with her, in spite of her Soviet government, the article below has a timely value. The writer, Baron de Schelking, is Russian-born, the son of a distinguished Russian general. He has had extensive experience in the diplomatic service, his duties calling him to Greece, France, Spain, Germany and Holland, in all of which countries he was Secretary and Councilor of Legation. After leaving diplomatic life he became a journalist, and he is well qualified to talk with authority on the subject here discussed.



BARON EUGENE de SCHELKING

BARON DE SCHELKING'S conclusion is that the Allies must abandon half measures and either flatly recognize the Soviet regime and meet the consequences, or fight Lenine and his followers tooth and nail. The first-named alternative he believes to be fraught with danger, and he points to the fact that the present situation is exactly like that existent after the French Revolution, when the French obtained peace with the allies of that day by promising to stop the spread of propaganda. "Europe," he says, "paid for the mistake of its short-sightedness and greedy diplomacy by twenty years of war." He warns us to be careful

Bullets and Bombs for Russia—or Peace?

The Allies Should Substitute Action for Soft Words and Negotiations if They Hope to Bring Order Out of Chaos in the Land of the Red

By BARON EUGENE de SCHELKING

NEITHER the famous "Big Four" at Versailles nor the not less famous "Big Five" have had any luck in Bolshevik matters. They proclaimed Messrs. Lenine, Trotzky & Company enemies of civilization, but attempted, all the same, to come to agreement with them on the Princess Islands; they sent troops to Russia only to recall them the day after; they granted their support to Generals Kolchak, Denikine and Jude-nitch, all of them representing Russia one and indivisible, and, at the same time, favored the dismemberment of that Russia; and after having gone in succession through all this, finally the "Big Four" and the "Big Five" dismembered themselves, becoming the "Big Three," amicably passing on to the latter the solution of the Bolshevik problem.

An Audience with Lenine

WHILE this mix-up lasted, the Big Five, as well as the Big Four, had frequently the pleasure of swallowing many bitter pills served to them by the new Muscovite autocrats and to witness the universally successful propaganda of these gentlemen's doctrines. Lenine was acquiring what is vulgarly called "cheek" and beginning to treat the representatives of the victorious Allies as his equals. Here is a sample. Mr. Diamandi, minister of Roumania in Petrograd, was suddenly arrested and imprisoned in the famous fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. This created a great commotion among the members of the Diplomatic Corps. They resolved to send immediately a collective note to Lenine, composed in the most emphatic terms and insisting that Mr. Diamandi be released immediately. But as the Bolshevik premier did not even deign to answer, he was asked for an "audience." Lenine received the representatives of the Allies in a hall in which there was no furniture and thus these gentlemen were obliged to present their request standing up. The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps had not finished speaking when Lenine interrupted him, saying:

"Let us abridge, for I have no time to squander. I ordered the arrest of Diamandi because the Roumanian authorities have arrested my representative in Bucharest. As since he has been freed, I've done as much for your colleague. I certainly would not do this to please you. As you do not want to know me, I don't know you, either.

I do not detain you any more, gentlemen." And the "audience" was over.

Thus the autocrat of Moscow addressed the representatives of the victorious Big Four. At present the Big Three, who are their successors, have given birth to a new combination, proving that in their diplomatic dilletantism they remain true to the principles of their predecessors. The embargo has been lifted. Traffic between the cooperative societies in Russia and the Allies is not only authorized but even encouraged. Yet the Bolsheviks are still considered as enemies of the human race. Poland will be subsidized that it may fight them, and a Franco-English army will be sent to Caucasus to protect British interests in India and Persia. Let us examine this new "solution" of the Bolshevik problem, suddenly evolved by the thoughts of Lloyd George, the great champion of politics.

First, it does seem rather difficult if not impossible to keep goods destined for the cooperative societies from getting into the Bolsheviks' hands, in whose control the societies entirely are. The Soviets are perfectly aware of this and already exploit the decision of the Allies in their appeals to the nation as proof of the Allies' weakness and consequently of the power of the Bolshevik régime. Then, with regard to the sending of troops there arises a plain, logical question: why have not these troops been sent before, for instance, two years ago, when, as I maintained in my article in the *New York Times* for July 4, 1918, which has become prophetic, half of the force would be sufficient to smash Bolshevism in its lair?

Vacillating Policies

JAPAN, as Viscount Matono, the Mikado's Minister of Foreign Affairs, confided to me, offered to the Allies the use of the Japanese army, but ran against the distrust of the Cabinet at Washington concerning Japan's designs on Siberia. Yet behold the Japanese being given now full liberty of action.

And what about the 200,000 Anglo-French in the Caucasus? What part are they going to play? Will they only protect the British interests in Asia, facilitating the dismembering of Russia and granting their protection to the fictitious States of Georgia and of Asarbijan? It

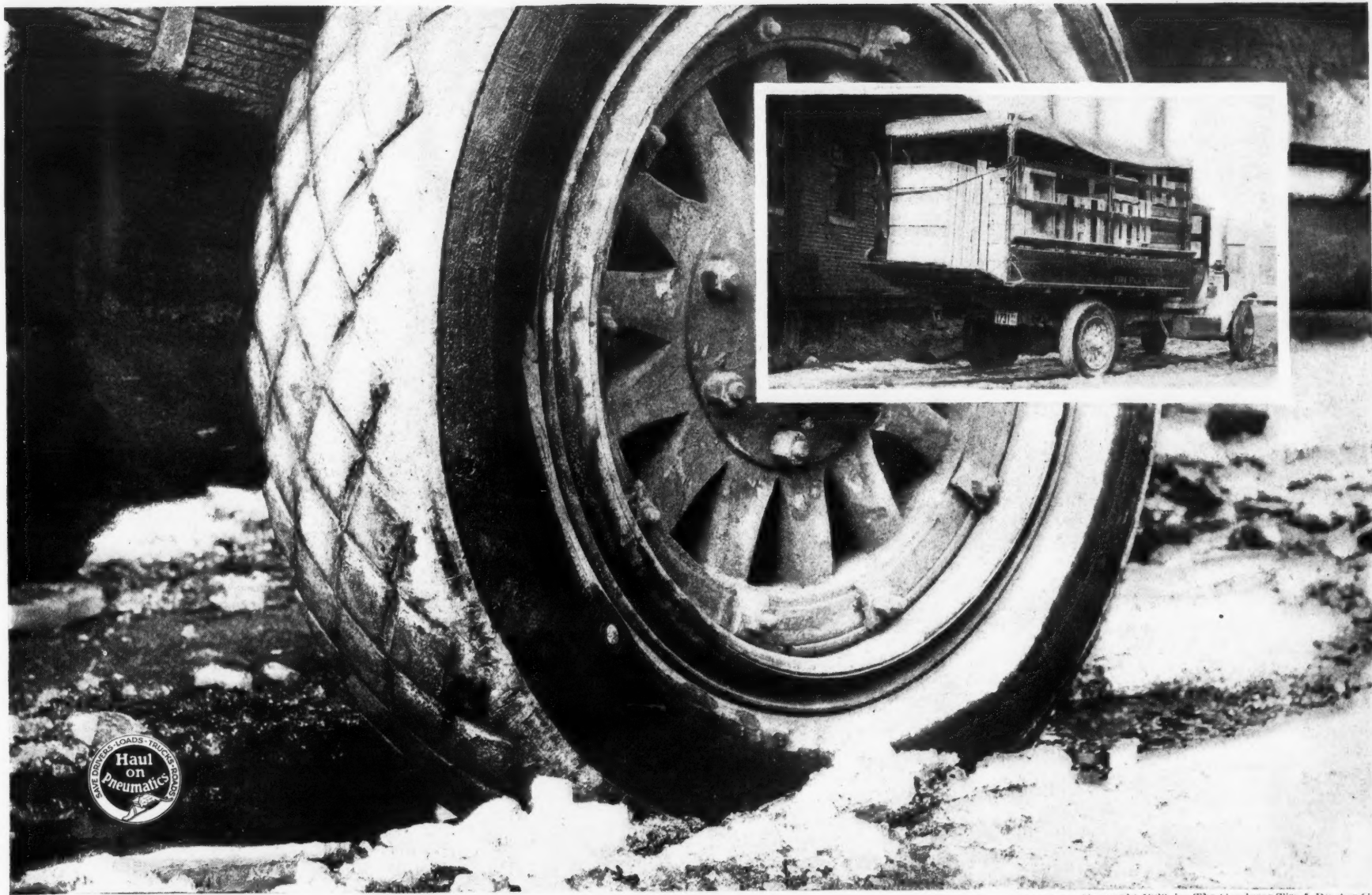
is possible that the Bolshevik army will give up their activity in that part. But this will only the better enable them to turn their stream toward Europe, attacking Poland in order to break into Germany, converting the latter to Bolshevism. And as the Polish forces alone could not stop the Bolshevik avalanche, the Allies will have to send more troops, which will have to work with hostile Germany in their rear. Would it not be simpler and more logical to land 200,000 combatants destined to protect English interests, in the ports of the Black Sea, adding to them the volunteer army of Denikine, which rightly supplied and supported morally and physically will soon become what it was only a few months ago? Were this plan of action to be adopted, would not all the Allies find that their interests are affected, and not the English interests alone? It will become finally necessary to come to the conclusion that half measures have shown their uselessness and that it is impossible to satisfy both God and Mammon.

Greedy Diplomacy in Former Days

MR. ALBERT SOREL, the great French historian, proves, documents in hand, in his chief work, "Europe and the French Revolution," that the people of Europe formed a coalition in 1793-1795 in order to put a stop to the dangerous propaganda of the French convention, but lost their time in discussing the dismemberment of France, in pursuance of their narrow and egotistical politics. Finally, the French proposed to make peace with them and obtained it on condition of their most solemn promise to stop all propaganda of the principles of 1789 outside of French territory. Yet it was quite impossible to cut short the spread of an idea which was still propagandized at home, and so Europe paid for the mistake of its short-sighted and greedy diplomacy by twenty years of war.

At present, the picture is exactly the same. To obtain their recognition, the Bolsheviks may promise anything they are asked, but they will not be able to keep their promise. So long as the stronghold of Bolshevism in Moscow is not destroyed, the peace of the world will constantly be threatened, and even if the United States were to deport millions of suspect characters, it could not pre-

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"THE adoption of Goodyear Cord Tires in our trucking has proved a great economy because, while increasing our hauling ability tremendously, it minimizes repairs, depreciation and load breakage. In addition, the Goodyear Cords serve at moderate tire-mile cost. After 15,000 miles, they look good for much more hard work."

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THE experience related above expresses the same kind of all-round success with pneumatic truck tires that is reported by users everywhere throughout the country.

The diversified improvements and savings effected with Goodyear Cord Tires, in many different branches of hauling reflect the immensely increased fitness and ability of motor trucks shod with these tires.

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These obvious superiorities have been rendered entirely practical by the development of Goodyear Cord construction, as has been demonstrated by millions of miles of heavy duty.

It is this construction which has been the basis of Goodyear's pioneering of the employment of pneumatic truck tires just as it is today the basis of many betterments in hauling methods.

For years Goodyear's fleets, shod with Goodyear Cord Tires, have been freighting over long and arduous routes and carrying passengers through all such weather conditions as seriously hinder solid tires.

The operating and cost records of these fleets and of others, owned in varied lines of business, afford direct comparisons of pneumatic vs. solid truck tires and can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR

CORD TIRES

The Japanese Fight for Suffrage



Agitation in Japan for universal suffrage is nation-wide and violent, culminating recently in the dissolution of the Diet after a free-for-all fight on the floor of the House. Above is a suffragist mass meeting in the new Wrestling Amphitheater, the largest edifice of the kind in the world.



Propagandists for the universal suffrage movement en route over Tokio, speaking from their car and scattering literature. In the words of *The Mikado*, their "object is sublime; it must succeed in time."

Not much here that is suggestive of the Japan of Gilbert and Sullivan; of Pooh Bah, Ko Ko and the rest. Tokio street demonstrations, very occidental in character, were part of the demand for suffrage reform. Note the "flu" masks worn by the cautious ones, "avoiding crowds" being a trifle impracticable at the moment.



In this unusual photograph is shown a bit of "direct action," Nishioka, one of the suffrage leaders, dictating terms to Minister of the Interior Tokana in the reception room of the Diet Building, and, in true Mrs. Pankhurstian manner, threatening dire consequences to his political fortunes if the suffrage plea be not heeded.

To untrained western eyes, it looks as though the dice might be rolling almost any minute—but no! This is Dr. Yoshitaka Imai, regarded as the John the Baptist of Nippon suffrage.



Thirty-nine Motor Cars in one City block. Traffic delays on every MAIN street and high road are largely due to the wide difference in performance ability among the cars that crowd it

Who Makes the Best Time

AMERICA owned 6,300,000 passenger cars at the end of 1919. A quarter of a million in and around New York. Over a hundred thousand in Chicago. Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco—every city has a like congestion

With everybody depending on his car for *business* purposes, the faculty of ordinary cars for getting in one another's way becomes a serious matter—and the striking ability of the Packard to *run around and through traffic* is doubly worth thinking about.

THE Packard Company speaks with high authority when it says that *performance of the*

Packard kind cannot be "assembled" into a car and cannot be "tuned" into it.

It is *fundamental* with the design and construction of the car.

The Packard Twin-six engine, with its steady flow of *flexible* power. Throttled down to two miles an hour on *high* in the jam, and picking up to thirty miles or more in half a block.

The Packard brakes—designed by Packard, with large long wearing braking surfaces; equalized with even, positive braking action on each wheel; easily applied, sure to hold.

The Packard dry disc clutch, positive and velvety in action—

and the Packard forged heat-treated gears, with their exceptional strength and long life.

The Packard steering gear and other parts controlling the car, quick and positive in action, easy to handle, tough and reliable.

YOU often hear people say that they "get there so much quicker" in a Packard.

The Packard driver watches the *road* rather than the operation of his car.

He has less gear-shifting to do, less strain on his attention—and he can use the flexible power of his Packard *to advantage* every yard of the way.

"Ask the Man



Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit

Putting the Question, Are



When one's wife is as comely as Geraldine Farrar, it is bad taste to shut one's eyes to her. That we'll say to Lou Tellegen's face. But, on second thought, perhaps her beauty dazzled him.



By this snapshot of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, one is sharply reminded of "little Sally Waters, sitting in the sun." Camouflage—for behind these sunlit features is a statesman's brain.

Very rare and strictly impromptu profile of President Wilson. Possibly his being in Paris, where this "snap" was shot, gave excuse for the Napoleonic outline.

May we not—at the right—call attention to the way trousers should be worn when one is photographed in company with royalty? You don't see it? Look again.



What an architect, if flippant, might call the Prince of Wales. It gives a lent idea of the fit of royal under strain. The C. P. locomotive; Canadian or Crown Prince, as you



Here we have a problem of which Viscount Northcliffe is the author. Is m'lord a somnambulist, or is he bored to death?

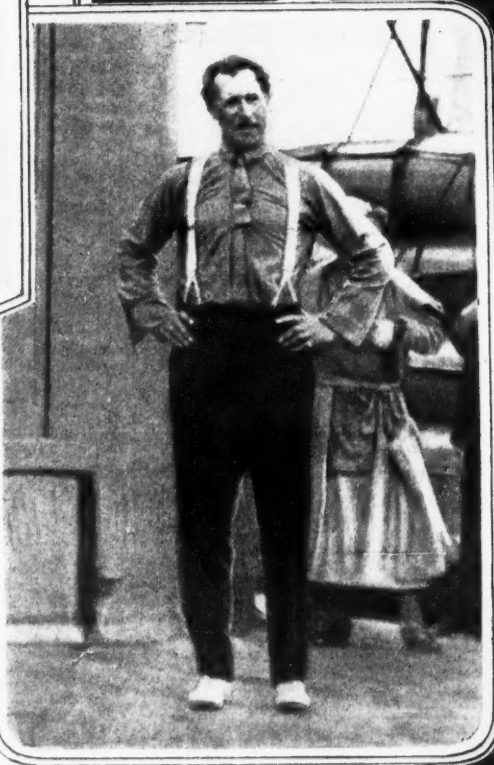


Is John McCormack laughing or crying? The query cannot be answered till we know what tennis does to his waistline.



Brave is the pretty woman who "takes the stump" with a photographer facing her. This is what a quick-shutter camera did to Mabel Taliaferro not long ago.

Are Snapshots Justifiable?



There is something about this view of the King of Belgium that puzzles one. Is he saluting, or is he registering supreme contempt for the proletariat?



Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, actor-manager, photographed at the conclusion of a rough winter voyage to Southampton. Milady Forbes-Robertson seems amused at something.

"Not even Solomon in all his glory was e'er arrayed like" Albert of Belgium, shown at the left. While kings are photographed in their suspenders, the world is safe for democracy.

Don't be hasty. This is not a random "snap" in an old folks' home. It is Governor Hunt of Arizona, when the cares of State ease up a little for him.



Proof that Governor Al Smith of New York has need of a little lubricating oil in his gesture arm. Anybody can see that he has been a strap-hanger most of his life.



Prominent Americans indulging in the only "setting up" exercise which is legal since the Volstead act went into effect.



That sportive chap, Joe Cannon, snapped in the act of fascinating the gentler sex. If this be Cannonism, make the most of it.

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department. LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



In addition to the license plates as used in practically all of the States, the above board, compiled by Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State of New York, gives the license as used during 1919, in 29 foreign countries, as follows: Nova Scotia, Hawaii (Honolulu), Canal Zone, Philippines, Peru, Mexico, Brazil, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Panama, Chile, South Africa, Denmark, Egypt, China, Japan, New South Wales, Cuba (Havana), Switzerland, Portugal, Iceland, Uruguay, Alberta (Saskatchewan), Ontario, Fiji Islands, New Brunswick, Quebec, Java, Manitoba.

WASTING FUEL ON SNOW

THE average American is reputed to have more or less liking for machinery and to be handy with "tools."

Consequently, the recent snow-storms throughout large areas of the country have produced numberless schemes, inventions and suggestions for the removal of snow and ice from city streets. Some of these inventions may present possibilities for practical solutions of the problem, but many are based on misconceptions of the fundamental principles of physics and mechanics.

Heat is reputed to be the greatest enemy of cold as represented by snow and ice. Consequently, why not melt the snow from our streets and let it run into the gutters and thence into the sewers, in the form of water?

What could be simpler? Lay a network of steam pipes underneath the surface of the streets; or, better yet, throw fierce flames directly on to the frozen surface. The Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army saw the opportunity to apply its flame-throwers to practical peace-time pursuits, and tried the experiment of melting snow—and failed, as will all other devices which attempt to remove large masses of snow by the direct application of heat.

Snow and ice will melt, to be sure, but the simplest application of high-school physics will show us that more energy and power are required to melt a pound of ice than would be needed to break it, load it and transport it many miles by motor truck.

Briefly, the 125,000 tons of snow which would have to be removed from 100 miles of thirty-foot streets after a fall of one foot in depth could be transported two miles by motor trucks at a fuel consumption of 10,000 gallons of gasoline.

But to melt this same amount of snow without any loss of heat would, theoretically, require 300,000 gallons of gasoline or kerosene—an amount thirty times greater than that necessary to transport the same snow two miles by motor truck.

But snow-removal is largely a matter of man-power, you say, because of the necessity for breaking up the drifts and ice and shoveling it into the truck. True, but power-driven breakers and loaders operated by the energy derived from the truck engine could be designed and, if we make an ample allowance of another 10,000 gallons for fuel to produce the amount of power now required for ice breaking and loading,

Concluded on page 410

Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

At the SPICER plant special presses shape the steel housings which keep the lubricant in and the dust out of SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS.

So accurately are these housings formed that they remain permanently dust-proof and grease-tight. This is one reason why, since 1904, SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS and PROPELLER SHAFTS have outlasted the finest cars.

Today over one hundred of the leading makes of automobiles and trucks are SPICER equipped.

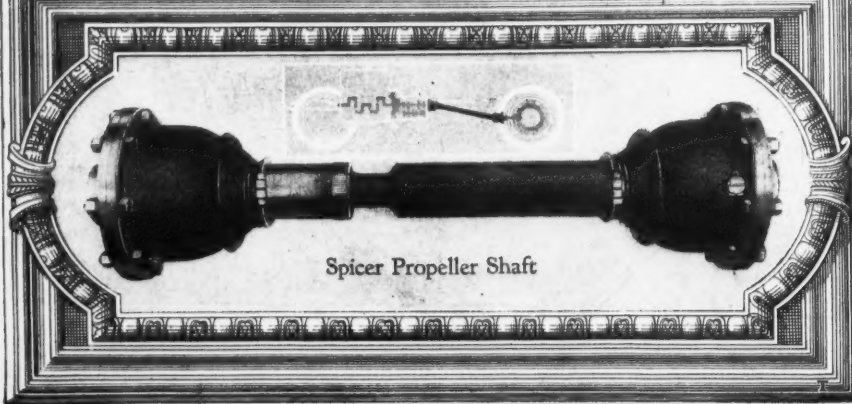
Genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange.

SPICER MFG. CORPORATION

SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The Stamping: Number Twenty of a series of SPICER advertisements.

© S. M. C. 1920



Spicer Propeller Shaft

Answering the Call of Industry

INDUSTRY Business, Commerce, are built on Transportation, on Haulage. This has been true since the days when loads carried on the backs of men was the only method known. As the desire to trade became stronger, Young Industry called for better methods. The animal burden bearers answered—the waterway carriers answered—the railroads answered—each was used, is used today, but Industry realized their limitations.

So another call went out for transportation, and the answer came in 1877 when the first gasoline propelled motor road wagon was conceived.

The utility of the Motor Truck has been proven and today the call of Industry is for more Motor Trucks—and more—and more. But these Motor Trucks must be correctly designed.

For years the Selden Truck Corporation has given to Industry the In-Built Quality Motor Trucks, constantly striving to increase the value of their product.

Today the flexible construction of Selden Motor Trucks reduces to a minimum depreciation and operating costs, insuring continuous service and long life.

The Call of Industry, of Your Business, for dependable haulage at minimum cost is answered.

The Flexible Selden Motor Trucks deserve investigation

1½, 2½-Ton
3½, 5-Ton

Selden Trucks

Ship by Truck
—Selden Truck



The Magazine.
"Truck Transportation"
will be mailed on
request.

**Selden
Truck
Corporation**
Rochester,
N. Y.

Motor Department

Concluded from page 408

we would still find that motor truck transportation of snow to points averaging two miles distant would require but one-tenth of the fuel necessary to return the frozen water to its normal state.

Of course, these figures apply only to the use of fuel which could otherwise be used more efficiently. Waste heat, however, such as the exhaust steam from small power plants, could be piped under the gutters or applied directly, through flexible hose, to frozen traps, man-holes and other

of one of the manufacturers of a moderate-priced car. These show that, notwithstanding the cost of 30 per cent. more for the sedan than for the open touring car, sales of the former represent 47 per cent. of the total year's production and that in many cities the closed car sales form from 60 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the dealer's allotment in that territory. Strange as it may seem, even in the Southern cities, such as New Orleans and Jacksonville, in which pleasant weather touring can be expected throughout the greater part of the year, closed-car sales nearly equal those of the open-touring type.

Registration Figures

State registration of motor cars (including trucks) on December 31, indicated nearly 7½ million motor-driven vehicles in use. New York State led in the number with 572,000, followed by Ohio with 512,000; while California, with 490,000, ranks third. The rank of these States would be changed somewhat if we considered the ratio of cars to population. Of these, California ranks first with one motor vehicle for every 6.2, while Nebraska and South Dakota are next with a figure of 6.8. If we consider the census figures of 4.4 persons per family, we find that in California there is one motor vehicle for every 1.4 families, while even Mississippi, which ranks forty-eighth in point of cars per capita, boasts of one motor vehicle for every 0.6 families.

And still manufacturers are behind in their orders; and customers for some of the same popular types of cars are forced to wait five and six months for deliveries.

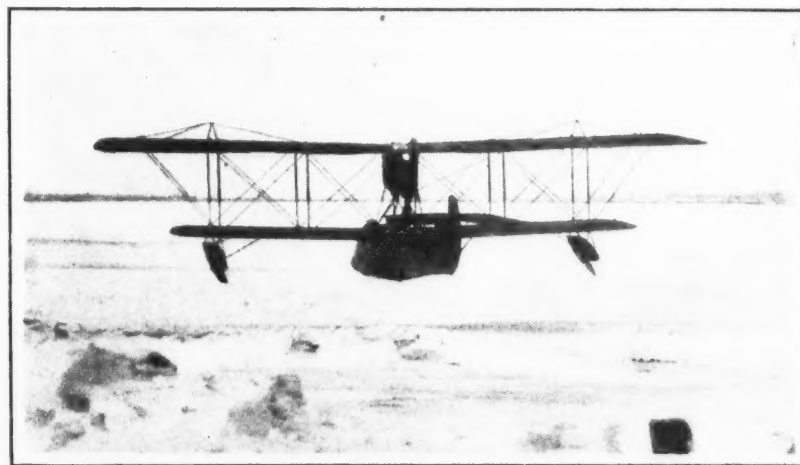
collections of ice and snow in quantities too small to justify the use of a motor truck.

Even the householder with a steam heating plant at his disposal will find that man-power is much more efficient and economical for the removal of snow drifts in his driveway or in front of his garage than would the use of fuel-generated heat.

Fuel of all kinds nowadays is so scarce and so expensive that it should be applied only in the most efficient manner.

Open and Closed Cars

A few years ago the motorist expected to "lay his car up for the winter." But



The control of the airplane has now been so perfected that one with a properly designed understructure can land with equal facility on water or on ice and snow. Runners on the bottom of the boat and pontoons provide for landing on the harder elements.

the winter just passed, severe as it has been, has found probably 75 per cent. of all passenger cars in active service.

This increase in motor use is not due solely to the greater mileage of good roads, nor to the development of electric starters and the perfection of freezing solutions and other freeze-proof devices. The comfort furnished by the closed car with its light top and snug glass sides is largely responsible for this development. The popularity of the sedan can be no better demonstrated than by studying the production figures

England's License Plates

Secretary of State Hugo says that in England the plates are not supplied by the authorities, the numbers only being given to the motorist. For example, if you owned a car in England and was given the number "9541," it would be up to you to obtain a piece of sheet metal and paint in white letters and figures on a black ground, those which had been allotted to you. The identification numbers are given by the county council or borough council, the numbers to be of a certain given size.



BRAKES

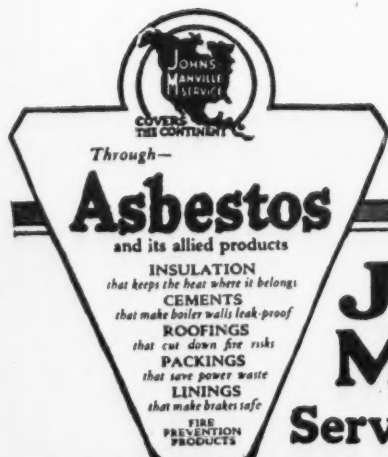
last longer with

Johns-Manville NON-BURN Asbestos Brake Lining

JUST as your brakes depend on their lining to resist friction-heat and grinding wear, so good brake lining depends on Asbestos to supply these heat and wear-resisting qualities.

For Johns-Manville Non-Burn Asbestos Brake Lining only the exact type and quality of Asbestos that meets the highest standard is chosen out of the tons of material taken from the Johns-Manville mines.

Johns-Manville Asbestos, strongly woven with the skill that has come through many years of experience, gives Non-Burn brake lining its extra dependability on your car.



H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City

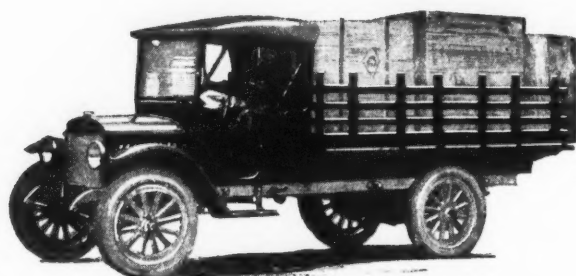
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

For Canada:
Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto

JOHNS-MANVILLE

Serves in Conservation

THE MAXWELL TRUCK



HE'S FAST ON HIS "FEET"

He responds with spirit to any request. He is up and away in a jiffy, gets over ground faster than bigger fellows, struggling under the heavy burdens of their own dead weight.

He turns a corner quickly, picks his way in and out of traffic, fairly runs away from most any other carrier when a street's thick with teams and motors.

He therefore makes more trips, more miles in a day, covers more territory, delivers or collects more parcels or freight.

That's why some call him "speedy" Maxwell. He's there when it comes down to getting a thing done in a hurry.

He might just as well be called "Thrifty" Maxwell, for he's a penny counter, if you like.

He never uses food except when he's working for you and he's almost sure to make you a present of his first cost in one trip around the calendar.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc., DETROIT

MAXWELL MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LTD., WINDSOR, ONT.

MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORP., EXPORT DIVISION

1808 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



*More miles per gallon
More miles on tires*

Murphy Univernish

Impervious to Boiling Water



BEAUTY of course, but cleanly, sanitary beauty—beauty that endures—that is every woman's ideal of home decoration.

This Spring, use Univernish. Use it on *all* woodwork. Use it because it is beautiful, but more important still, because it stays beautiful under repeated scrubbing with boiling water.

Use Univernish in kitchen and bathroom, on outside of doors, on hall and vestibule floors, on window sills, on table tops—wherever woodwork is exposed to water, boiling hot or cold, hot liquids of all kinds, ammonia, alcohol or powerful cleaning agents which destroy ordinary varnish.

But this is not all. Wherever, *outdoors or in*, you want a varnish for *hard service* under worst conditions, Univernish will do the work.

We authorize your dealer to refund the purchase price if you try a can of Univernish and it turns white or otherwise fails to please you.

Univernish is furnished not only as a clear varnish but in six beautiful wood colors, Light Oak, Dark Oak, Bog Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Green.

Murphy Varnish Company

NEWARK CHICAGO
The Dougall Varnish Company, Limited
Montreal
Canadian Associate



Murphy Varnish

for over fifty years
an invisible preserver
of beautiful surfaces

Odd Facts in the World of Science

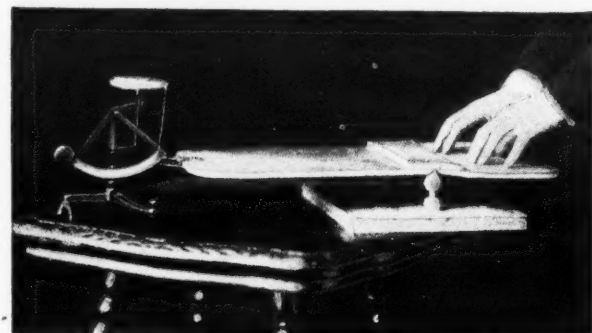
Edited by HERWARD CARRINGTON, PH.D.

An Instrument to Measure the Power of Will

AN instrument has recently been devised by Professor Sidney Alrut, of the University of Upsala, Sweden, which will register—so he asserts—a definite power or pressure exercised by the human will.

The device shown here is as simple as it is effective. A thin board, about eighteen inches long, is supported about two-thirds down its length by two wooden pillars, cut to knife-edges at the top, where they slip loosely into grooves in the under side of the board. These pillars are supported in turn, on a solid, flat board which rests upon the table. The long end is supported, by means of a fine wire, to a delicate spring-balance, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

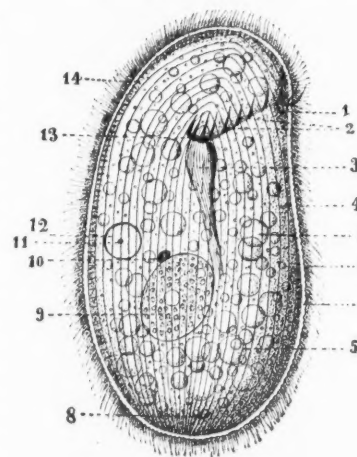
If the hands be placed on the *short* end of the board—as shown—and pressure be exerted, it will press down the short end of the board, and consequently the longer end will *rise*—that is, it will weigh *less*. Normally, it is impossible to make the end of the board supported by the spring balance weigh *more*—for the simple reason that all the sitter can do is to remove his hands altogether—when the usual weight of the board will be registered. The only way to make the *long* end of the board weigh *more* is, either to pull upward with the hands; or to press downward on the long end of the board, near the scale. It was seen in the tests that no upward "pull" was exerted; also that no normal physical "push" was exerted by the sitter. Under these circumstances, he was asked to look at the long end of the board, near the balance, and **WILL** that it should be depressed. In many cases, an actual physical pressure was exerted—showing, apparently, a definite pressure exerted by the human **WILL**.



The Will Board—An instrument for testing the actual power of the human will, which seems to exert a definite pressure.

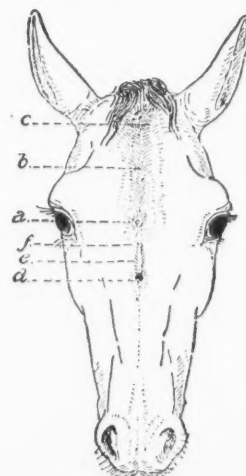
The "Whorls" of Hair on Animals

WHEN carrying the old horse, have you ever noticed the curious directions in which the hair of the animal travelled? In most parts of the body the hair is straight and even, but in certain small areas, little round clusters of fine hairs are found, from which the so-called "hair streams" originate. These are known as "whorls," and are to be found in various parts of any hairy animal's body. For instance, in man, one is located at the back of his head, and it is here that man usually begins to get "bald." In the horse, such "whorls" are to be found high-up on the forehead, along the lower side of the neck, and close to the joints of the



The simplest living thing—a unicellular animal known as an *Infusorium*. It has, nevertheless, two nuclei and a complex structure.

legs, where the muscles move. In a dog, a long, straight hair-stream runs down the length of the snout; in a buffalo—in addition to this stream—there is also a whorl high-up on the forehead; a tapir has two such whorls—one on either side of the nose; while the domestic ass has a large whorl fairly low down on the snout, slightly lower than the eyes, etc. These whorls are usually found in the vicinity of joints, and hair streams run along the under side of any freely-moving set of muscles. They are apparently placed on the most convenient spots on the body, where long hair is not required, or would impede free motion; and the hair-streams radiating from these spots are thought to be so arranged that they facilitate the flow of water from the surface of the body, when the body is exposed to rain, etc. The general nature of these whorls is shown in the accompanying illustration.

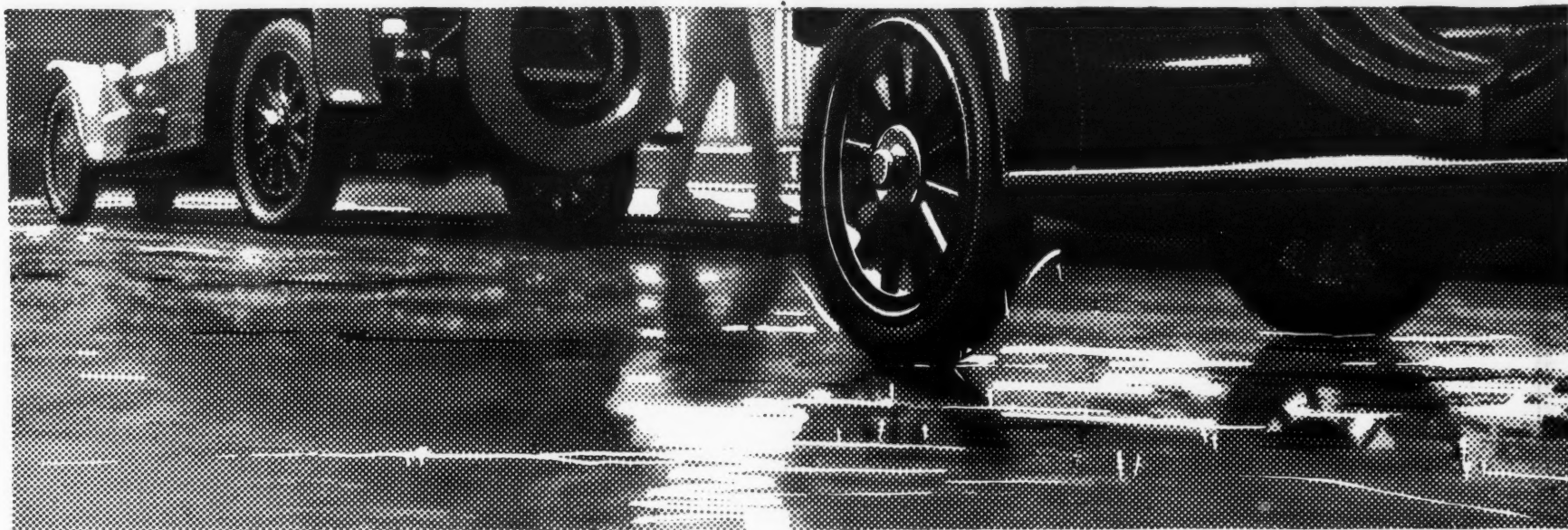


A hair-whorl, seen in the forehead of a horse. These "whorls" are found in various parts of an animal's body, and on the back of the human head.

The Smallest and Most Primitive Living Thing

HERE we see the most primitive living thing which has so far been discovered by the modern microscope—a one-celled organism, known as an *infusorium*. It is here shown highly magnified, and its various "parts" drawn out to show the intricate structure of even so small a living being as this. It will be seen that the edges of this one-celled speck of life are covered with fine hairs; these are for purposes of locomotion; the hairs move, and thus propel the living being through

Better Tires *not* More Tires



EVERY motorist remembers how it was with his first car. If he heard the slightest unfamiliar noise—a piston slap or a buzzing gear or a creak in the body—it was a serious matter. His friends were always ready with some helpful advice.

But the only time his tires ever made a noise was when he had a blowout.

Then everybody laughed.

The owner generally put on a new tire, paid his losses cheerfully and tried again.

* * *

For years the irresponsible tire dealer traded on the good nature of American motorists.

His idea of business was to sell a man two tires to replace

Every time a tire is left standing in a puddle of water, the tiniest hole is likely to let enough water through to loosen the fabric, separating it from the tread and allowing sand and gravel to work in.

Go over your tires carefully every now and then and seal every cut or hole.

an old one and to console him with the thought that after all motoring is a great "game."

Even today *not one* motorist in five is getting what he is entitled to in tires.

* * *

More and more the motorists of this country are learning that the remedy for high tire costs lies in *better tires*—not more tires.

And that getting better tires means first of all going to the legitimate dealer—the man who sells the known article

and who does not attempt to substitute the unnamed or the unknown for the sake of more profits.

Since the beginning the United States Rubber Company has been looking forward to the time when motorists everywhere would come to *quality* in tires.

Building more tires every year, but never more than it could build in conformity with the highest standard of quality.

* * *

The responsible tire dealer never refers to his business as a game. It is a *business proposition* with him—and he knows the only way to make good in business is to make sure of the confidence of the motoring public.

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three
Factories

The oldest and largest
Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and
thirty-five Branches



STARCHED OR SOFT
THE
ARROW
IS A DEPENDABLE INDICATOR
OF A SMART, SATISFACTORY
- COLLAR -

CLUETT-PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.



The Wideawake Dealer has it

He's the ounce-o'-prevention, pound-o'-cure man ready to prescribe a few feet of Garco to relieve you of all future brake lining trouble.

Garco Asbestos Brake Lining will not burn. Oil and dust will not harm it. The hardest kind of service is the sort of chance Garco is seeking to prove its every-way-you-look-at-it dependability.

Ask your dealer about Garco.

General Asbestos & Rubber Co.
Charleston, S. C.

NEW YORK CHICAGO PITTSBURGH

GARCO
ASBESTOS
BRAKE LINING

Regarding Subscription and Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES: Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK. European agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Breams' Bldg., London, E. C., England. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00. Single copies of present year and 1919, 10 cents each; of 1918, 20 cents each; 1917, 30 cents each; etc.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS: Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the number appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

ADVERTISING OFFICES: Brunswick Bldg., New York; Walker Bldg., Boston; Marquette Bldg., Chicago; Henry Bldg., Seattle.

Address all Correspondence to **LESLIE'S** 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City



This Smile Says "I Hear Clearly"

If you are hard of hearing you have embarrassing moments—so do your friends. Is it not worth while to see if all this embarrassment can be avoided?

400,000 deaf persons are now hearing clearly by aid of the Acousticon.

A New York physician says: "It is of great value to me. I should have been obliged to give up the practice of medicine long ago if I had not obtained this best of all devices for the aid of hearing."

**We offer you the
1920 Acousticon
For 10 Days' FREE TRIAL
No Deposit—No Expense**

Just write, saying, "I am hard of hearing and will try the Acousticon." Give it a fair trial amid familiar surroundings—thus you can best tell what it will do for you.

Remember, however, that the Acousticon has patented features which cannot be duplicated. So no matter what your past experience has been send for your free trial today.

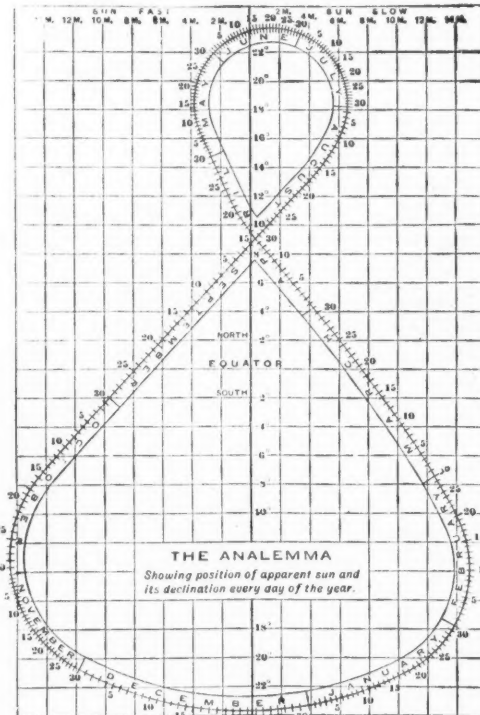
**Dictograph Products Corporation
1409 Candler Building New York**

Odd Facts in the World of Science

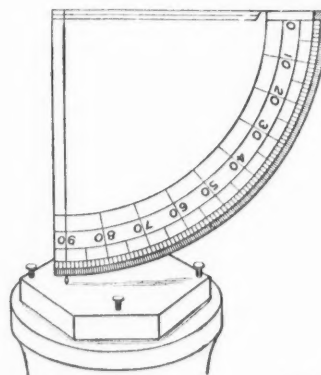
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How to Determine Your Latitude

THE following is a simple and little-known method of determining the latitude of any place in the world, no matter where you may be, by means of the shadow which the sun casts. If you place a piece of cardboard in the window, at right angles to the curtain, and pull down the top of the board, you will have a finely defined shadow falling across the board and making two angles on the card, as shown (A and B). If instead of a plain piece of board you have a "quadrant," marked as shown, this will determine the exact number of degrees thrown by the shadow. You can make one of these out of cardboard and place it in the window, pulling the blind down, when the angle or number of degrees of the shadow will be registered. The shadow-angle (A) is the important one; this will give you the altitude of the sun, which you must know. When you have discovered the altitude of the sun at apparent noon—i.e., when the shadow is north—consult the scale shown in Fig. D, known as an "Analemma," which shows the position of the sun and its declination for every day in the year. The figures running round the 8-shaped figure are the

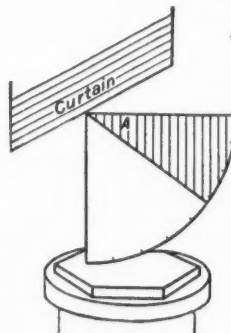


The "Analemma," by means of which one can tell at a glance the position of the apparent sun and its "declination" for every day in the year.

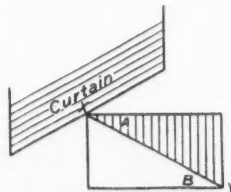


A Quadrant, carefully divided and mounted, showing the degrees.

days of the month, and the time is indicated at the top of the column. Add this to the sun's altitude if south declination, and subtract it if north declination. Subtract the result of this little sum from 90°, and the remainder is your latitude! For example: Say you are at San Francisco, October 23, and wish to ascertain your latitude. Ascertain your north-south line by means of the cardboard shadow. The altitude of the sun when the shadow is north will be found to be 41°. The declination is 11° S. Adding, we get 52°, the altitude of the celestial equator. Then: 90° ÷ 52° = 38°, the latitude of place of observer. It is also possible, by means of the "Analemma," to ascertain your longitude. To do this, your watch must show the correct time for your locality. If you have



Piece of cardboard, cut in the shape of a Quadrant, showing the shadow line thrown by the curtain, pulled down to its top-corner.

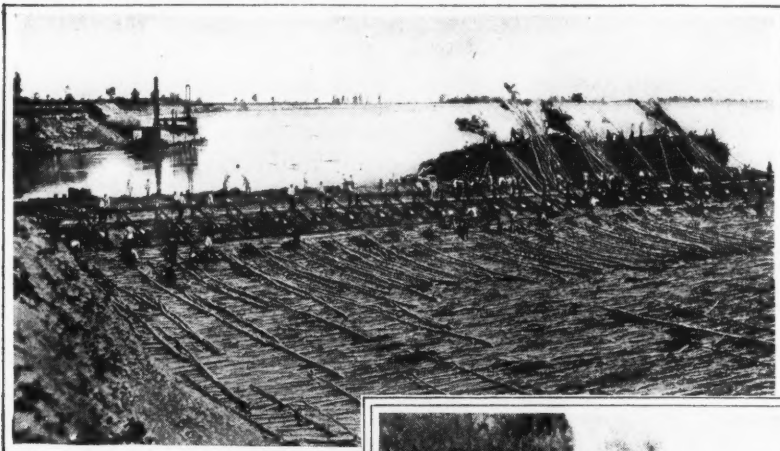


Showing the angle of the shadow, thrown by the curtain; the angle A, the angle B. 'Y' is the sun's line.

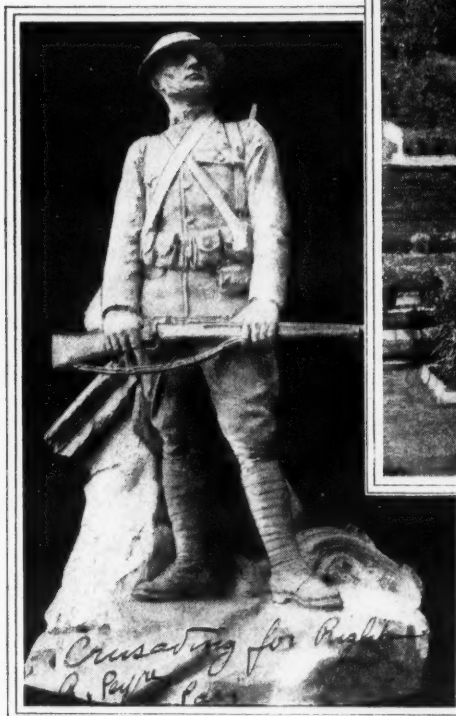
follows: (1) Carefully observe the time when the shadow is north. Ascertain from the "Analemma" the number of minutes and seconds the sun is fast or slow. (2) If fast, add that amount to the time by your watch; if slow, subtract. This gives your local mean time. (3) Divide the number of minutes and seconds past or before twelve by four. This gives you the number of degrees and minutes you are from the standard time meridian. If the correct time is before twelve, you are east of it; if after, you are west of it. (4) Subtract (or add) the number of degrees you are east (or west) of the standard time meridian, and this is your longitude. . . . For example, say the date is October 5th.

(1) Your watch says 12 h. 10 m. 30 s., P. M.—when the shadow is north. The "Analemma" shows the sun to be 11 m. 30 s. fast. (2) The sun being fast, you add these, and get 12.22 o'clock, P. M. This is the mean local time of your place. (3) Dividing the minutes past 12 by four, you get 5 m., 30 s. This is the number of degrees and minutes you are west from the standard meridian. If you live in the Central standard time-belt of the United States, your longitude is 90° plus 5° 30', or 95° 30'. If you are in the Eastern time-belt, it is 75° plus 5° 30'. If you are in Spain, it is 0° plus 5° 30', and so on. To strike a true north-south line, you must know your longitude and have correct time. You proceed exactly as before—how to set your watch by the sun. At the time you obtain in step three you know the shadow is north; then draw the line of the shadow—or, if out of doors, drive stakes into the earth, indicating the shadow-line. The experiment will be bound to be very interesting. (Summarized from "Mathematical Geography" by Willis E. Johnson.)

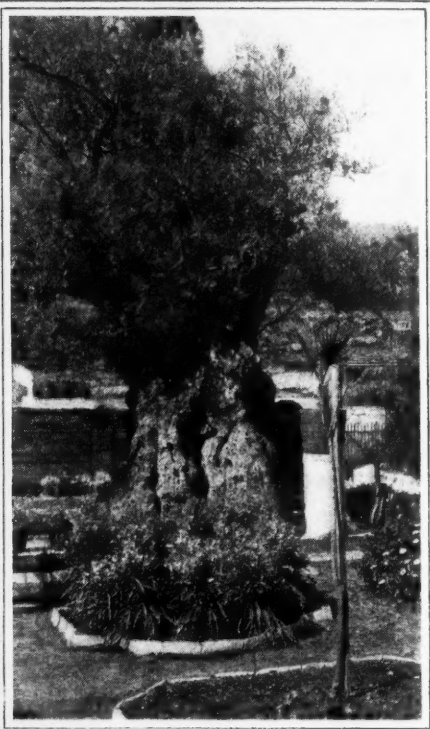
Grist From the Photographers' Mill



Those of us who, when we think of mats, visualize something about 9 feet by 12, may here view a mat 1,000 feet long, 250 feet wide and a foot thick. Sunk by means of rocks, it is part of the national defense against the assaults of the Mississippi. It is woven of willow.



"Crusading for Right" is an example of the vigorous art of Raphael Peyre, a French sculptor now in this country. It is a typical Marine, done in bronze, eight feet in height. Through voluntary subscriptions totaling \$11,000, the officers and men of the U. S. Marine Corps arranged for its purchase, and it will be placed in the Corcoran Art Gallery, pending the selection of an appropriate outdoor site in Washington.



The venerable olive tree in the Garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem, whose fall, according to Mohammedan tradition, would presage the destruction of the Turkish Empire. Recently it fell. To what extent it may qualify as a prophet depends upon the final dictum of the Allied Council.



Not a time-defying tower, built in the Middle Ages, of masonry ten feet thick, but a gas-tank in Helsingfors, Finland. Here, a gas-tank is a blight upon the neighborhood, there, one is both ornamental and practical, apartments of brick being built around it. Cleanest of cities is Helsingfors which is why, possibly, the Bolsheviks have designs upon it.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE
OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD

SUPERIOR SERVICE BY MAIL

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
NEW YORK

Akron Tires Quality Tires REDUCE TIRE COST 65%

1 Tube and 1 Tire FREE
It's in the Guarantee
4500-Mile Guarantee
We can safely make this guarantee, as Akron Quality Tires are made of all selected material, are all wonderful bargains and will outwear any two rebuilt or vulcanized tires. Our written guarantee in every tire provides for a new tube and tire free if mileage is not given. These double fabric tires are built strong and substantial, long to wear and hard to puncture.

The following prices for this month

Size	Tire	Tube
30x3 1/2	6.50	2.00
30x3 1/2 S. & G. only	7.50	2.10
32x4	8.50	2.40
32x4	8.75	2.45
34x4	9.00	2.50
34x4 1/2	9.25	2.60
36x4 1/2	10.75	2.90
36x4 1/2	11.00	2.90
36x4 1/2	11.50	3.00
38x6	12.25	3.20
37x6	13.00	3.50

Reliner Free With Every Tire
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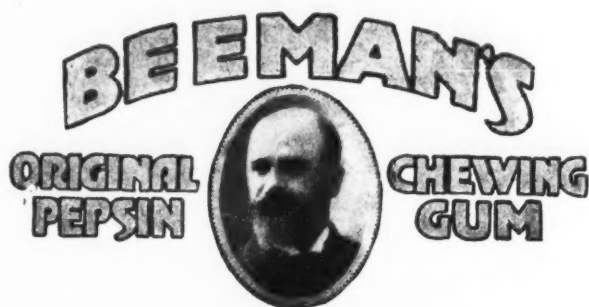


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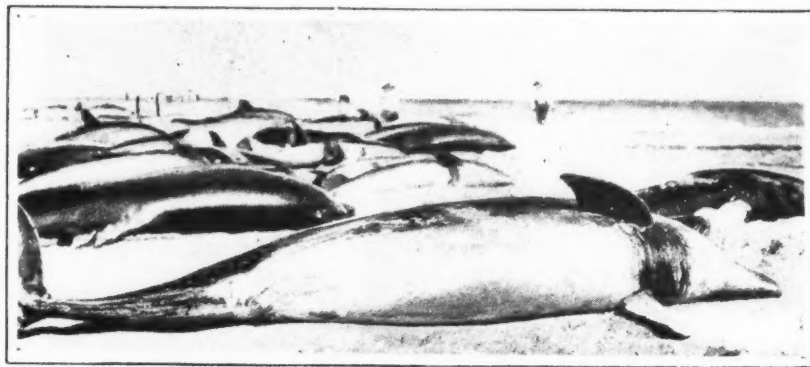
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Fish to the Rescue!

How the Skins of Sharks, Whales, and Other Denizens of the Deep May Bring Back the Day of the Four-Dollar Shoe

By ROBERT G. SKERRETT



Giant blackfish, landed on the Carolina coast. From the skins of these once festive creatures of the deep, leather of a very satisfactory quality may be made.

AMERICA can boast a brand-new business. And there is every indication that the industry will be a booming one, indeed, if the present signs are a fair index of future demands. Sea leathers are going to supplement, if not largely supplant, the materials hitherto furnished well-nigh entirely by the lowing herds and the bleating flocks. Paradoxically, we are likely to turn to the denizens of the deep to give our feet protection in all sorts of weather.

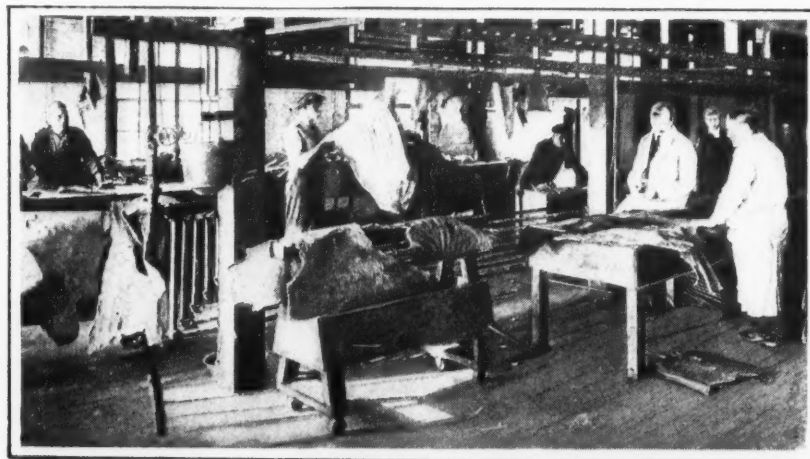
Surely, this should be welcome news in view of the fact that a shortage of leather has for more than a year caused a good deal of disquietude among the people of the boot and shoe industry. Strange as it may seem, we who lead the world in the manufacture of footwear have been forced to pay more and more for our shoes during the last two or three years, and the end of soaring prices is not yet in sight. In fact, we are told that the pair we shall probably buy in the fall will cost us fully a fifth more!

The reason for this is not so much the added cost of labor as it is our dependence upon outside sources of leather stock. The United States imports forty-five per cent. of its cattle hides, practically all of its goat skins, and a very considerable part of the sheep skins used here. Something like seventy-five per cent. of the leather consumed in this country is worked into footwear, and with foreign materials restricted or denied

us it is easy to understand why every pound of leather is at a premium. To make matters worse, nations abroad who have worn all sorts of makeshifts since 1914 are now in a position to call for enormous quantities of the products of



Hoisting a shark aboard after it has been caught in a seine. Needless to say the dangerous creature, has been shot to render it harmless. Perhaps today its hide, well camouflaged, is doing yeoman's service in more than a dozen pair of shoes.



The leathers shown here were once the costumes bestowed by Dame Nature on sharks, dogfish, porpoises and other large fishes. The tanning process camouflages the skins so that no one would ever suspect their origin.

American boot and shoe factories, and this abnormal demand is naturally augmenting the selling price to all purchasers.

The U. S. Department of Commerce foresaw the present condition, and about two years ago took steps to encourage renewed efforts to tan the hides of aquatic creatures. To this end it distributed gratis a goodly number of shark skins and supplied tanners with the broad features of processes which promised satisfactory results. Unfortunately, failure or near-failure was the common outcome; but happily one concern succeeded in surmounting the technical difficulties involved, and today the Government authorities have put their stamp of approval upon leathers made from the skins of sharks, whales, dogfish, swordfish, skates,



Glazing the grain of a shark skin. Expert workmen can produce some beautiful effects and much of their product is used for delicate things such as purses, pocket-books, and card cases.

rays, porpoises, and other sea animals which abound in the waters that wash our shores.

True, porpoise leather is not a novelty, but comparatively little of it has heretofore been produced on this side of the Atlantic; and such as has been marketed has been objectionable because of its strong, oily odor. Abroad, efforts have been made off and on for years to tan the hides of sharks, but the stone-like nodules which stud the surface have generally defied the tanner, and even when he did succeed in getting rid of this troublesome tubercular coat the tanned underlying material has been of a spongy unsatisfactory character. No results of any commercial value have been achieved in this direction heretofore. Now the difficulties have been overcome, and the shark as well as the other fish mentioned can be made to furnish us with the raw material which can be worked into beautiful, strong, and in every way desirable leathers fit for the making of shoes of the highest grades. Not only that, but the best of this footwear can be sold profitably at less than \$4.00 a pair. Further, the leathers obtained from these sources can be used for the manufacture of all sorts of commodities.

It takes no stretch of the imagination to grasp the prospective value of this new field of effort. Of course, we have no census of the creatures of the sea as we have of man's domesticated flocks and herds, but there is plenty of proof positive that certain of our native waters literally teem with sharks, blackfish, porpoises, etc., which can be readily caught. In fact, special seines and other facilities have been recently developed which permit of the taking of great hauls of this animal life. Stations are now in active operation along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from North Carolina southward, where the fish caught are skinned, valuable oil extracted from

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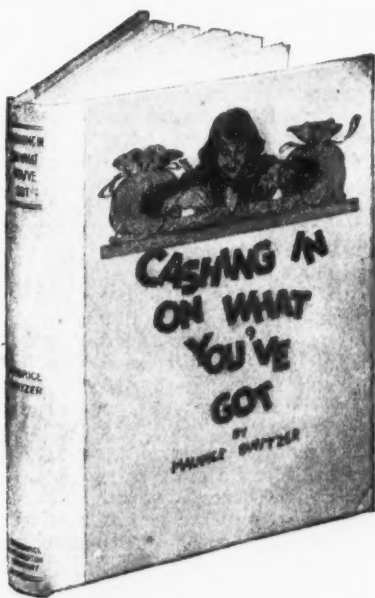
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The Extravagance of Cheapness As Applied to Home Building

THE important thing about any purchase is not what you pay, but what you get for the purchase price. The "cheap" purchase is often the most extravagant.

If you are thinking of building, the chapter, "The Extravagance of Cheapness," in "The Story of Brick," will interest you. It presents, simply and briefly, the relation of first-cost to final economy in home-building investment.

People generally concede that Face Brick is the most desirable building material from the standpoint of permanence, comfort, safety from fire, and beauty; but many still believe it is "too expensive." As a fact, the many savings in the Face Brick house, such as depreciation, maintenance, repairs, etc., soon cancel the slight difference in first-cost over less durable, less beautiful materials.

"The Story of Brick" is an attractive booklet, full of pictures and information that will interest every prospective home builder. You will probably be surprised to learn how little more a Face Brick house really costs.

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SINCE 1861
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the fat or livers, and the flesh remaining is dried and ground for the feeding of chicken and cattle or turned into fertilizer rich in plant-food properties. From the stomachs of the shark and whale, for instance, excellent grades of leather suitable for some purposes are also obtained, while the viscera of other sea creatures can be worked into "catgut," parchment, sausage casings, and glue. Likewise from the blood can be prepared a waterproof adhesive, especially adaptable to the building of airplanes and seaplanes. In short, the first-cost of the new leathers is kept down through the marketable by-products realized in disposing of the entire fish.

The layman may wonder how much leather can be obtained from any of these denizens of the deep. A shark or porpoise, according to its size, will produce anywhere from 10 square feet to 40 square feet of leather; a devilfish may give a tanned product having an area of 100 square feet; while big blackfish, beluga, and other members of the whale family will, it is said, yield much larger quantities.

Getting Rid of the Odor

The tanning is now done for the most part at Newark, New Jersey, which is one of America's biggest centers in the preparation of leathers. Incidentally, a treatment has been devised which makes it possible to completely get rid of any fishy odor in the finished material; and certain of the shoe findings thus produced have virtues peculiar to them which make them even superior to the best kindred products coming from land animals. This amazing development of a novel industry should make us quite independent of foreign raw skins and hides, and, because of the inexhaustible sea, enable us to turn the tables



These shoes were made from shark leather. This picture was taken while they were being worn by Former Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, who, like everyone else, is quite sure he would much rather pay four dollars than fifteen for footwear.

and to be big exporters of leathers of our own producing.

To emphasize just what this department of the tanning industry may lead to, let us cite a few figures showing what has been the actual extent of our imports of leather stock in the last few years. In 1913 we obtained from abroad 465,000,000 pounds of hides and skins; during 1914 we brought in 561,000,000 pounds, valued at \$120,000,000; in 1915 the foreign supplies totaled 538,000,000 pounds, worth \$101,000,000 at the ports of entry; in 1916 the imports reached 743,000,000 pounds and were assessed at \$158,000,000; while in 1917, although the invoices aggregated only 700,000,000 pounds, the value rose to \$216,000,000. This reveals the upward climb of this indispensable raw stock and the steadily growing demand for basic material for the stimulated output of boots and shoes. In 1918 our imports were very greatly reduced, owing to universal scarcity.

Once more chemistry has risen to the occasion, solved a puzzling problem, and revealed new sources of wealth by making it possible to utilize Nature's offerings which were previously either unconsidered or cast aside because they defied manipulation for the nonce. Americans have reason to be proud of the present achievement.



Use More Water—Hot or Cold

I don't mean as a substitute.

Being what you might call a chronic guest of Mr. Pullman, I am able to study the shaving technique of a lot of men, and not one in ten uses enough water.

One of the chief virtues of Mennen Shaving Cream is, that the lather will absorb about three times as much water as ordinary shaving soap. Only a good, moist lather will really soften a beard.

I know it's your beard and you have a right to suffer in your own way, but I am making a good living persuading men to enjoy shaving, and I am going to keep at you until you try it my way once. After that it will be your way.

First, go easy on the Cream. It's potent, and half an inch is enough for most men; three-quarters for extra-sized faces. Likewise the Cream costs money, but water is cheap.

When the lather fluffs out on your chin, add more water, hot or cold. Don't break down the lather by rubbing it with your fingers.

That is mussy, unnecessary and inflames the skin. Keep adding more water, and "brush it up" into the lather. Don't be afraid that the lather will drizzle the way it does with ordinary soap.

Work in the lather with the brush for three minutes. Perhaps you think that is too long and is foolish and everything, but try it once.

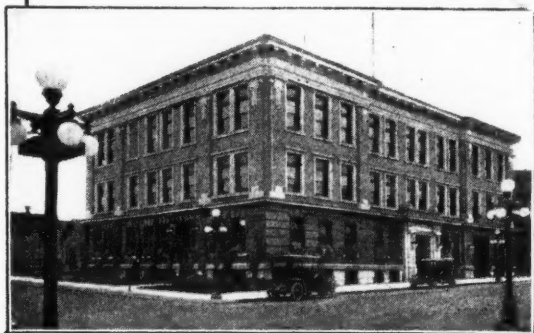
The rest is between you and your razor. If the beard sort of melts away—if that blade that was ready to resign takes a new grip on the job—if your skin is smooth and happy—why just come through with a confession that Jim Henry knows what he is talking about when it comes to the superiority of Mennen Shaving Cream.

My 15 cent demonstrator tube is still at the pre-war price of 15 cents.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

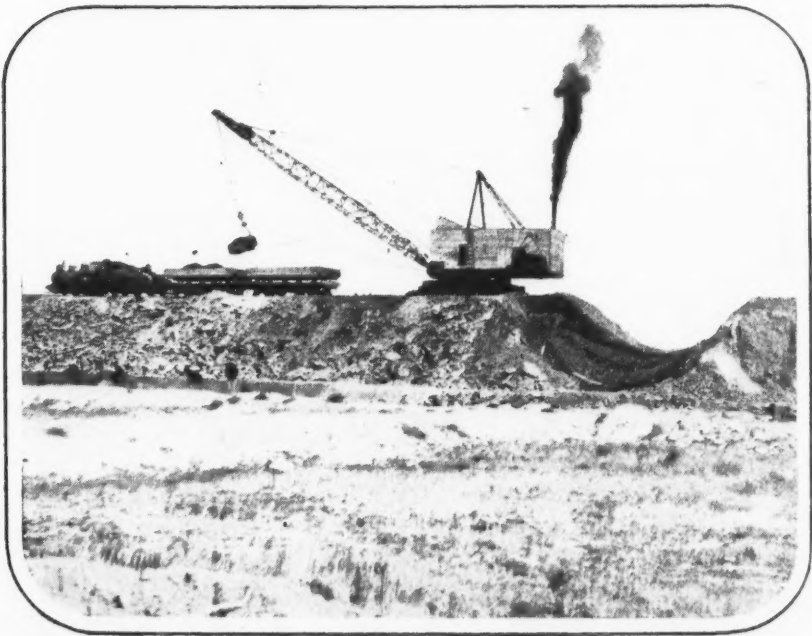
Moving the World's Richest Village



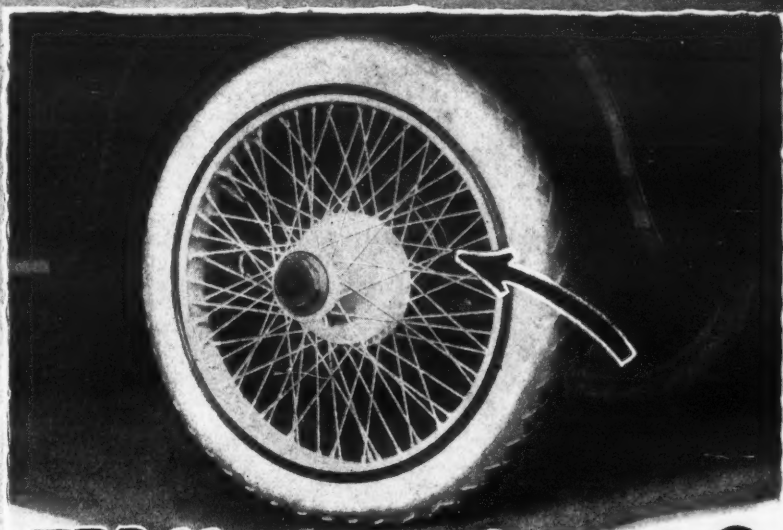
Hibbing, located in the iron-ore district of northern Montana, must pull up stakes and settle elsewhere; not a house or two, not part of it, but all of it, frame houses, brick houses, public buildings, lighting equipment, sidewalks, everything. Beneath Hibbing are rich mines, to the ore of which the Oliver Company, subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, acquired the rights twenty years ago. Two years ago, it began to buy surface rights, paying \$2,500,000, and today owns the majority of lots and buildings in eight city blocks. For ten years, the most densely settled district of Hibbing has been surrounded by open pits, and now retreat has sounded for every stick and stone. The new site is a mile away. Already many frame buildings have gone; next to go are the brick, including the City Hall, a \$100,000 edifice, which it will cost \$80,000 to move. Moving is rather expensive but it is necessary.



The moving of the buildings has been done by steam log-haulers of the caterpillar type, as shown in the illustration. Since September, sixty-two dwellings and three storebuildings have been transplanted from the old Hibbing to the new. Lamp-posts, hydrants, fire-alarm boxes, even trees, are to go "on the road." Nothing will be left but the ground.



In order to allow the new Hibbing addition to connect with other residential sections, a track "fill" with thousands of tons of earth has to be removed. Here are huge steam shovels, the largest in the world, cutting gaps into the banks of earth which are in the way of progress.



Will they hold?

the most important question for you to consider

The brakes loom up as the most vital part of an automobile, for upon the brakes depends your ability to stop, slow down, or "hold" on the hills. Wise motorists are particular about brake lining. They may take a chance with other equipment, but when it comes to the brakes, they use Raybestos. Do your brakes "hold"? Do you feel them "bite" and grip when you press the pedal? In other words, have you fullest confidence in your brakes? If there's any doubt, line them with Raybestos. It WEARS and WEARS and WEARS. What's more to the point, it's guaranteed to WEAR one year no matter how far you travel.

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Raybestos is the original asbestos lining. Once on your brakes, it gives an added feeling of security in that you are ready to meet any emergency quickly and with the assurance that your car will stop! There are imitations of Raybestos — imitations that look like Raybestos. Therefore, be sure to see that the lining you buy has the Silver Edge — that is the identification mark of real Raybestos.

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W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through 107 of our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

President W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOE COMPANY,
161 SPARK STREET,
BROCKTON - MASS.

Books for Everybody

Concluded from page 398

homes for the winter months. Here is a typical selection made by one family with which to fill the long hours of the winter evenings: About Paris; Java; Life of Napoleon; Through Darkest Africa; Tenants of an Old Farm; Vanity Fair; The Sky Pilot; In Old School Days; Broadway; Battle of the Strong; A Roman Holiday; Italian Life in Town and Country; When America Was New.

It is interesting to remember that while these country folk are giving themselves to the delights of this strong, intellectual meat, city audiences are often enjoying themselves contemplating the crude stage antics in theaters and moving picture shows of alleged country people, familiarly known as "rubes," which goes to show that one-half the world does not know very much about how the other half lives and thinks.

One of the hopeful signs of the times is the kind of reading which the American people both in town and country are seeking nowadays. The American Library Association in its splendid service for seafaring men found that out of a hundred books chosen by the officers of a ship before putting to sea, hardly any would be fiction. The prime favorites in every case were vocational books, followed by travel, history, economics, philosophy, politics, biography and poetry. It may surprise good land dwellers to learn that the seamen in choosing their library followed closely the example set by their officers.

70,000,000 Need Libraries

In the great bookstores of the city, there is an ever-increasing demand for books dealing with the realities of life as compared with the old-time passion for "thrillers."

Turning to the general work of the American Library Association, one need only read its published program to see that it constitutes a most important factor in the education of the nation. Seventy million people in this country are still without public library facilities. The American Library Association is a strong leader in promoting library legislation and in rendering assistance and advice in the establishing of libraries. In business and industry, employers and employees alike are finding common ground in their common studies. Vocational books and books upon social problems bring both classes in industry into an intellectual contact and understanding much to be desired.

The Association makes surveys of communities; determines the kind of library service needed; and it carries on a continuous nation-wide campaign of publicity for the purpose of increasing the use of books and libraries.

In public health service, among the blind, among soldiers and sailors, and citizens of alien birth, the men of the coast guards and lighthouses, and in many other ways and places the Association carries on its uplifting ministry.

The libraries of our country receive an annual income of only sixteen and a half million dollars. Rather a small investment in nation-building as compared, let us say, with what we spend for fur coats, or chewing-gum.

The American Library Association is one of our most valuable public services. It is asking for a fund of two million dollars for the enlargement of its work during the next three years. This appeal will meet with immediate and generous response. Men are what they are in their minds and souls, and in these days every agency which has as its object the strengthening of the moral sense, and the informing of the mind, must receive generous and enthusiastic support from all who love their country and desire the progress and prosperity of their fellow men.

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I have a Big interesting Book to send you. It tells all about tires—gives inside figures and profit. Send for it! What Oldham and others are doing You can do. \$2500.00 to \$4,000.00 per year is conservative. Like Mr. Oldham—One machine will start you. Then open a shop. You can see business all around you. Put out a Haywood Sign and business will come to you. Now get started. Send for the Big Book and start making money.

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746 Capitol Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

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A Song of April

April's coming!
By the brook you'll hear her humming
Half forgotten lilt and measure;
Little gurgling trills of pleasure;
April's coming!

April's singing!
She has set lost echoes ringing,
Chorused by a thousand voices,
Twittering, chirping, she rejoices;
April's singing!

April's blushing!
Blossom tints are paling, flushing;
Summer's boldly following after;
Half in tears and half in laughter,
April's blushing!

PAULINE FRANCES CAMP

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

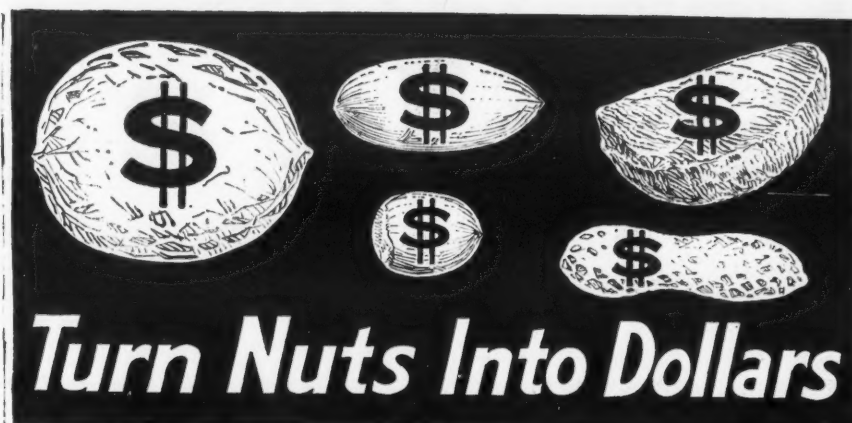
Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as an Oriental fascinator	Booth	The Purple Mask	Exciting romantic melodrama
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			Plymouth	The Wonderful Thing	American singers in Gilbert and Sullivan
			Princess	Richard III	Jeanne Eagles
			Punch & Judy	Tick Tack Toe	John Barrymore
			Republic	Mush	New revue
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			Shubert	Buddies	Engrossing melo-drama
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				Irene	Theda Bara
					Musical hit

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Village		
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New Amster-dam Roof	Nine o'Clock Review and Midnight Frolic	Ziegfeld beauties
10th Street	Scandal	Bedroom drama
Winter Garden	Passing Show	Girls and music

Two Issues in One

A shortage in the supply of white paper, which was accentuated by the terrific snow-storms in February, made it necessary for LESLIE'S WEEKLY to combine the issue of March 27th with this one, under date of April 3rd. Subscribers are requested to note this announcement and to remember that there was no LESLIE'S WEEKLY dated March 27th and that their subscriptions will be automatically extended one issue to make up for that issue. They are also requested not to send us complaints about the non-appearance of the issue of March 27th. Our organization is giving all its energy and attention to getting the delivery of papers back to normal and needless complaints only retard our progress.



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Here's a new sensation for new profits and new trade. Here's a machine that will bring people to your store as never before. Here's a new source of cash sales, with profits of extra large proportions. Here, in the new Butter-Kist NUT STORE, is the means of making nuts one of the greatest money makers you ever saw. Never, until the coming of this machine, did merchants fully realize what a really tremendous business there is in nuts.

20 Avenues of Profit

The Butter-Kist NUT STORE is a wonderful new idea. It sells six different kinds of shelled nuts and five different kinds of nuts in the shell. All displayed in a novel and tempting manner. It also has a roaster for hot roasted peanuts—the only visible roaster on the market. This device will also roast most delicious almonds, filberts and other nuts in the shell—a new delicacy to offer the public! The NUT STORE also sells gum, mints, cough drops, candy bars, etc., giving to these good sellers a new attractiveness.

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The first machine of the kind. A striking display of motion and color. Never were nuts so attractively displayed. Never were nuts made so enticing. Everyone loves nuts and the Butter-Kist NUT STORE makes them doubly inviting. People will buy nuts from this machine to eat as tid-bits. They will also buy them for the countless other purposes for which nuts are used today. For they can see that they are buying clean goods, visibly good and delicious.

A \$110,000,000 Demand

Think of it—over \$110,000,000 worth of nuts were consumed in the country last year. Greater and greater grows the demand. Just think what a money-maker this NUT STORE will be for you, by considering what merchants are doing with our well-known Peanut Roaster. The Butter-Kist Peanut Roaster sells only peanuts, yet look at the money it makes. Read the letters received from those who simply have the peanut roaster. If the peanut roaster alone pays so well, think what this NUT STORE machine will do, selling the variety of nuts it does.

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Think What the Nut Store With 20 Avenues of Profit Will Pay You.

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Mail the Coupon

Let us tell you about the profits you make on the nuts which the NUT STORE sells. Let us tell you about the attractive cartoons we furnish you. Let us tell you about our easy payment terms on the Butter-Kist NUT STORE. A small payment down puts the machine in your store. Pay the balance out of the machine's earnings. Write today for all particulars. Mail the coupon now.

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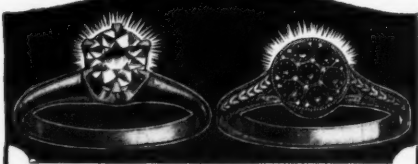
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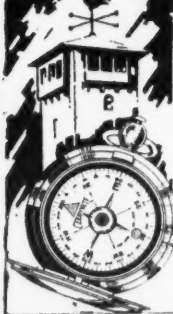
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HOWARD C. RASH, President Natural Body Brace Co. 384 Rash Building, Salina, Kansas



First Aid to the Dollar

Concluded from page 386

we going to recoin all the time? Or must we carry coins of different weights? As a matter of fact, we don't use gold coin today to any great extent. We could get along very well by using gold certificates exclusively, and keeping the physical gold in the government vaults. Each certificate, no matter when issued, could then be redeemed at any time for the quantity of bullion which, at that time, constituted the "dollar." The amount of gold in the "dollar" would go up or down as the purchasing power of the dollar was below or above par (as indicated by whether the index number of prices was above or below par).

If we take the present price level as our standard, we may find that, next month, the price level has gone up 1 per cent. In other words, the dollar has depreciated so that it takes \$1.01 to buy what a dollar used to buy. We can restore this lost purchasing power by adding 1 per cent. to the weight of the dollar. If the 1 per cent. increase of the price level is not remedied by this 1 per cent. adjustment in the weight of the dollar, then at the next adjustment, we readjust it by adding another 1 per cent. As long as that price remains 1 per cent. above par, we can add 1 per cent. every month until our loaded dollar becomes an ounce, a pound, or a ton if necessary!

In this way any change in the price level would always be in process of being corrected, the gold bullion dollar would always be approximated to a constant purchasing power, i.e., a constant price level, the circulating dollar certificates, being redeemable, would be kept equal in purchasing power to this amount of gold, and finally the credit structure (assuming a sound banking system) would also be kept from fluctuating by its relation to this stabilized dollar. In other words, the purchasing power of the gold certificates would be kept constant in terms of goods while the weight of the gold dollar would be made to fluctuate instead.

As to the price level at which the dollar should be stabilized, it may seem doubtful wisdom to fix the dollar at its present low purchasing power. Contracts made before the war would then necessarily be fulfilled in dollars of half the purchasing power contemplated. On the other hand, it would be absurd to go back to 1896, the low-water mark of prices, for the debts existing then have almost all been paid and wages and salaries have become adjusted to a higher level. We must recognize that we cannot now do justice to all those who suffered by past price movements. The chief object of stabilization is to provide a stable yardstick for contracts to serve future generations of business. Next in importance is the object of preventing injustice to those who are now debtors or creditors or who would otherwise be affected by stabilizing the dollar at or near the present level. It may, therefore, be necessary to continue to endure some of the injustice which has been created at the time of inaugurating the new plan, for the sake of bringing about the ultimate reform.

This plan has run the gauntlet, for years, of the economists of this country. A committee of the American Economic Association consisting of the men who have given much of their lives to the study of money and banking, have endorsed this plan in principle. A number of important business men, like John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer, and John V. Farwell, of Chicago, have done the same. So have Senator Owen, one of the authors of the Owen-Glass bill establishing the Federal Reserve System, John Perrin, Federal Reserve Agent of the Pacific Coast, and George Foster Peabody, Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. A bill has been introduced in Congress for the appointment of a monetary commission to study the whole problem.

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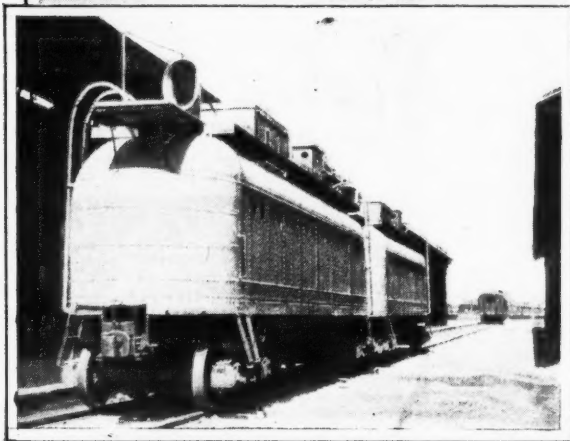
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News Views off the Beaten Path

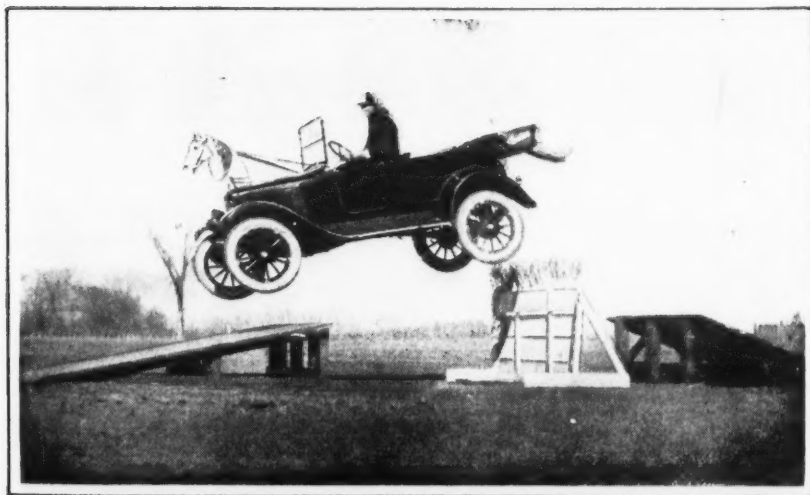


Coming literally from "on high," the Rev. R. F. Crawford, aviator-evangelist of Oregon, has an advantage over the purely mundane preacher. With a Bible and a Cross painted on the wings of his 'plane, he circles over a town and never lacks a congregation when he lands.

The Mexican observation coach, one of which is here shown on a siding in Mexico City, differs vastly from those commonly in use on southern tourist routes. The hospitable rear platform is missing, and there are hints in the port-holes alongside that observation in Mexico is synonymous with sighting a gun.



When, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, 6,000 gallons of gasoline exploded all at once, this was the immediate result as recorded by an on-the-spot camera. Gasoline, it will be noted, has "punch."



Not even steeplechasing is proof against the competition of the motor car. A fifteen foot "hedge" was taken by this "hunter" at the show of the Denver Country Club.

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As a free trial will convince

Men the nation over have welcomed this new way to shave—this quicker, easier, pleasanter way. Shavaid, the new beard-softener, ends old, harsh treatments.

MEN who use Shavaid are finding that shaving isn't so difficult as it used to be. This new and scientific beard-softener makes your daily shaving a pleasure. For it softens the beard instantly, soothes the skin.

No longer is it necessary to use hot towels nor to rub the lather in. Shavaid does away with all before-shaving preparations. Now you merely rub on a thin coat of Shavaid — then apply your favorite lather. (Shavaid is not a soap and does not lather.)

Stop using hot towels

Hot water applications before shaving can now be avoided. Hot water makes the face tender and it brings the blood to the surface at the wrong time.

Shavaid keeps the skin firm and smooth, the pores clean. You can shave closer without the usual abrasions. The razor does not pull. There is no scraping. Shavaid accomplishes instantly what old-time methods were thought to do.

You do not have to spend a lot of time rubbing the lather in. You do not need to rub the beard harshly with brush or fingers. Shavaid works better if the lather is merely spread over the face.

A delightful sensation

The instant you apply Shavaid, note the cooling effect. Note that you can shave as closely as you like and there will be no drawn, burning sensation. Shavaid makes your face feel cool and comfortable.

The daily use of Shavaid keeps your skin smooth and firm, free from the tenderness and excessive dryness which are caused by hot water and rubbing in.

And best of all, when you use Shavaid, no after-shaving lotion is required. Shavaid is in itself a soothing emollient. Its use keeps the cuticle firm, smooth and in healthy condition.

Shavaid

Softens the beard instantly
—apply to dry face before the lather.

Saves time and trouble
—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

Protects the face
—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor "pull"
—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

Replaces after-lotions
—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

Prove all this

By mailing us the coupon below we will send you at once a free trial tube of Shavaid. Thus you can find out for yourself the advantages of this easier, quicker, more comfortable way of shaving. You will join the thousands who would not do without it.

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Baseball's First Club

Continued from page 400

late James E. Sullivan, of New York, the most famous executive who ever headed the Amateur Athletic Union.

These gentlemen, after examining all procurable data, decided, first, that baseball had its origin in the United States, and, second, that the first practical scheme for playing the game was devised by Abner Doubleday, at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839. Doubleday later was graduated from West Point, entered the regular army as a Captain of Artillery and sighted the first gun fired on the Union side at Fort Sumter. Before the close of the war he was commissioned a Major-General.

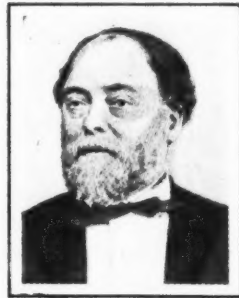
Next in order comes the first regularly organized baseball club, the famous old Knickerbockers, of New York, about whose accomplishments there was much of the romantic, for they were "gentlemen players," not professionals, and laid the corner-stone of present-day organized baseball, the greatest sport in the world. They followed the pastime because they loved the game and not for pecuniary gain.

Authentic records prove that as early as 1842 a number of New York men, merchants, financiers, etc., and all of recognized social standing, were accustomed to meet frequently to play practice games of baseball. Records of these games do not appear among those of the famous athletes of that period, so it is but fair to presume, either that they were not sensational performers in the world of sport or that the baseball of that day had not gained sufficient recognition to cause the primitive play of these pioneers to be accepted generally as being worthy of being recorded for future generations. Accounts of the team's early doings, however, do dwell upon the fact that they held regular sessions in the banquet hall and that the membership numbered many 300 after-dinner speakers, if no home-run hitters.

The uniforms of the Knickerbockers of 1842 have not been handed down in pictures, but stories of the games which appeared in the ancient prints carry more than a hint of silk stockings, silver buckles and immaculate knee breeches, with hats beautified with white cockades. It is probable that they did not stage much of a game of baseball compared with the sport as played today, for the curve and the slide, the mitt and the pad, the mask and the shin guards were unknown. It also can be stated without fear of contradiction that, being purely amateurs, with no thoughts of breaking contracts, holding out for portions of the purchase price or hopes of sharing in the world's series money, they played the game like sportsmen and resorted to nothing corresponding to the unclean spitball or the trickery behind the shine, emery, licorice or bean ball. In fact, they went through their games like the college players of today, not like some of the present-day professional performers, who are in the game for commercial reasons only. They left no records, but

they did leave a record of always holding fast to the highest ideals of sportsmanship.

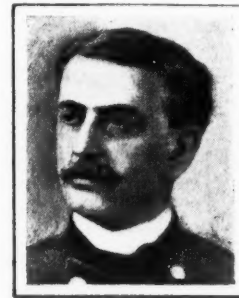
It was in 1845 that the players of the Knickerbockers first appreciated the desirability of effecting a formal organization; the ties of congeniality which had held the men together to be strengthened by system and rules. History indicates that the new idea originated with Alexander J. Cartwright, one of the originators of the club, and that after discussing it with some of his fellows he formally proposed the organization scheme after a practice game played in the spring of that year. His suggestion met with instant approval, and a committee consisting of Mr. Cartwright, Duncan F. Curry, E. R. Dupignac, Jr., W. H.



Duncan F. Curry, the first president of the Knickerbockers

Tucker and W. R. Wheaton, at once set about obtaining the signatures of those desirous of belonging to such an organization.

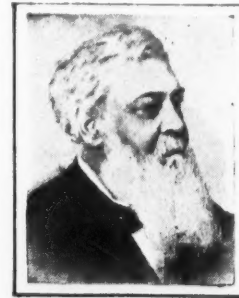
Thus it came about that Mr. Cartwright was the father of organized baseball. Four years later he left New York for California, attracted by the gold hunt of that era, and after obtaining his share of the precious metal, sailed for Hawaii, where he was a leading citizen and business man until he died in 1892.



Major-General Abner Doubleday, who in 1839 originated the first scheme for playing the baseball game.

Duncan F. Curry was chosen as the first president of the Knickerbocker Baseball Club of New York, and the original playing field was on Manhattan Island. Later a ground was selected on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, N. J., at that time New York's most popular summer resort. This, the first organized team, maintained an amateur organization for thirty years, and it surely exerted a considerable influence throughout the earlier days of the sport. From the outset it adopted a diamond similar to that originated by Doubleday, and used a set of rules which afterward were adopted by other clubs.

But the claim of the Knickerbockers that it was the only organized team went without a challenge for but a brief period. In 1846 a number of players, who chose the name of The New York Nine, formed an organization, purchased suits and equipment, and then challenged the older team to a game, the loser to give a banquet for both clubs. The deft was accepted promptly and the game played, but it proved to be a decidedly one-sided affair, for the new team defeated the Knickerbockers by a score of 23 to 1 in just four innings. The result, no doubt, came as a terrible shock to the older organization, for, though the practice games were held regularly and the annual banquets were not overlooked, it was five years before they consented to take part in another match game.



Alexander J. Cartwright, who suggested the formal organization of the first baseball club in the world.

In 1850 The Washington Club was organized in New York, and the following year sent a challenge to the Knickerbockers. The latter had profited through its defeat, had practiced faithfully and was in fine fettle when the game was played on June 3rd of that year. When the Knickerbockers appeared on the diamond

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they created a profound sensation, for they wore new uniforms consisting of long blue trousers, white shirts and straw hats, the latter style appearing upon a ball field for the first time. Eight innings were played and resulted in a victory for the Knickerbockers by a score of 21 to 11. At this period of the sport the result did not depend upon the playing of nine innings, but the victory went to the team first making twenty-one runs, no matter how many innings it took. If the same rule obtained to-day, some of the games would last a week. A return game played soon after also went to the Knickerbockers by a score of 22 to 20. After that many baseball teams came into existence, but most of them were located in New York City, with a few in Brooklyn, Hoboken and Newark.

The initial organization of clubs was formed in 1858, twenty-five teams being represented at the convention by three delegates each. The organization then formed was christened the National Association of Baseball Players and its president was William H. Van Cott, a prominent New York business man and a player of the Gothams. The contests that year were held at the Fashion Race Course, on Long Island, and for the first time an admission fee was charged, fifty cents being the flat rate. The reason for this step was that money was needed to keep the playing field in condition.

Bullets and Bombs for Russia

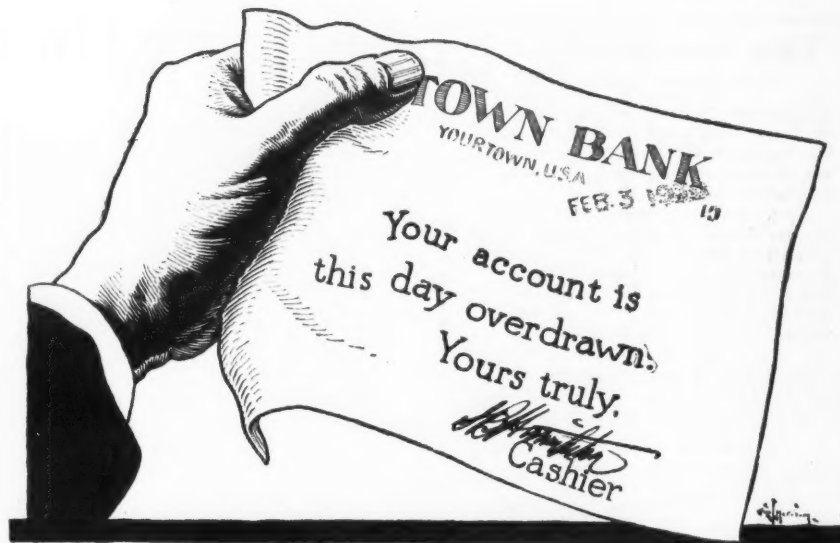
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vent the Bolshevik poison from spreading increasingly on the American continent.

It is urgently necessary that people become aware that there are only two alternative solutions of the Bolshevik problem: either recognize this régime and meet the consequences, or fight against it, without all the time casting side glances at those who sympathize with it in ignorance or those who wish to have use of it to promote their own egotistical views favoring the dismemberment of Russia. Let us not forget Albert Sorel, especially because while in 1793-1795 France was isolated, today the Bolsheviks can find quite a few obliging friends. So no more dilletantism in diplomacy, no more half measures, enough playing blind man's buff. The world has already suffered too much from them.

What would be the proper policy of the United States in the Russian problem? It seems to me that the Washington Cabinet at the present time is on the right track by not recognizing the Soviet government, nor agreeing to the dismemberment of Russia, nor agreeing to trade relations with the Bolsheviks. This appears perfectly logical, because a government cannot be approved whose subjects have been deported as a dangerous element. Further, the dismemberment of Russia should not be recognized, in consideration of the old traditional friendship between the United States and Russia, and, finally, the American capital invested in Russia could not be considered safe in a country where the war against capital has been waged to the utmost.

IN next week's issue of Leslie's Baron de Schelking will have an article on the subject of the peace treaty, which he considers a collection of compromises that do not at all conform to the idealistic program formulated by President Wilson. He will follow that with a series of informative articles in which he will throw considerable new light on a number of big problems confronting the world today.



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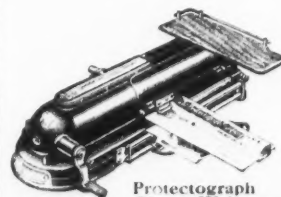
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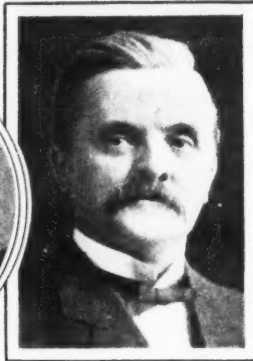
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Who has been elected governor of the important Federal Reserve Bank at Philadelphia. Mr. Norris rendered efficient service as Farm Loan Commissioner and chief officer of the Federal Farm Loan Bank Board.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions, and, in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

SEVERAL things have happened lately to lend encouragement to the business and financial world. One of these, the return of the railroads to their owners, I have already commented on. Three notable judgments by the United States Supreme Court also belong to the class of favorable events. This high tribunal has decided that the United States Steel Corporation need not be dissolved under the anti-trust law; that stock dividends are not taxable, and that replacement worth, not original cost, determines the value of railroad property. The decisions are all sane and in accord with the rule of reason, and their effects should be stabilizing and reassuring. They remove three stumbling-blocks from the paths of enterprise. The court's pronouncements should tend to cause a halt in undue and unsettling Government pressure on great industrial undertakings.

Another factor which created a buoyant feeling was the announcement that the Anglo-French bonds would be redeemed in full at their maturity in October. Such evidence of recovering financial strength on the part of Great Britain and France is gratifying. It is proof that all Europe is not galloping into bankruptcy, to the detriment of the rest of the world. So good a beginning in discharge of war debts inspires the hope that the two nations will not have to defer very long the interest payments on the sums they borrowed from the United States. American taxpayers will welcome even a moderate relief.

While the above good news added firmness to the securities market, the full beneficial effect of it was lessened by high money rates, which checked, or in some instances reversed, an advancing tendency in prices. At times the market has shown a disposition to act independently of the money question, but the latter has usually gained the upper hand. Though, as many observers assert, conditions may be fundamentally sound, the situation is still affected by cross currents and no decided trend is observable. This may be shown later should money grow easier.

In view of the conflicting influences at work on the market, it behooves investors to take the path of greatest safety. Issues

of companies that are not in the soundest condition should for the present be avoided. Whenever sharp declines occur, securities of merit may be bought outright with confidence of eventual profit. The mere speculator has but little opportunity in this market. The conservative investor, if shrewd, has the advantage over his more daring brother.

All the circumstances emphasize the superior attraction of first-class bonds. As investments these are safe beyond all other securities, and their prices are now so low that they also possess speculative possibilities. Even Liberty Bonds at current quotations make a yield not to be despised, and they head the world's list in safety. First mortgage bonds of the more prosperous railroads and industrial organizations also are cheap, and in many cases their net yield is inviting. Not a few junior bonds, too, are sufficiently well secured to be highly desirable, and their net returns are so liberal as to tempt the bargain hunter. Real estate and farm mortgage bonds of the best class are noted for safety and good yield. They have the soothing quality of never fluctuating in price, and all investors who are nervous and unequal to the strain and excitement of changing values should put their money in these obligations.

Every person who wants to be a winner in the securities market should be, not eager for speculation, but, now and always, intent on intelligent investment. At least speculation should be regarded as incidental and not as the main object. To succeed here requires study and patience, as it does everywhere else. Only a few who hazard their money on margin make lucky strikes or permanent gains. But every high-grade bond or share of stock that one buys and pays for in full is like a step in a granite stairway leading up to fortune.

L., NEW YORK: You can safely invest \$2,000 in General Electric Co. 6's. The organization is one of the strongest in the country, and is very prosperous.

B., SALEM, OHIO: The only securities that do not experience depression are the non-fluctuating first-class real estate and farm mortgage bonds. Some of these pay as high as 7 per cent., and may be bought with reasonable safety.

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P., JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.: Allied Packers merged seven going concerns. It reports substantial net earnings that justify confidence in its deb. 6's.

N., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.: Philadelphia Co. cv. 5's, Rock Island, Ark. & La., 4½'s, and Southern Pacific 4's are in the class of good bonds and are reasonably safe purchases.

M., WILLARD, N. Y.: B. & O. 6's, are reasonably safe and attractive. It might be well to put part of your \$2,000 in them. Railroad bonds are now very low and this is a good time to purchase.

R., SUPERIOR, Wis.: C. B. & Q. joint 4's are guaranteed both by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads. They are considered high grade and would be a good investment for a widow. They are due July 1, 1921.

S., BATH, N. Y.: I would not advise you to risk any more money on Interborough notes until the situation clears up a little. The outlook is not bright for the corporation, although it is probable that the notes will be taken care of in some way.

M., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: The Kingdom of Norway 6's mature in 1923. The amount outstanding is \$5,000,000. Principal and interest are payable in New York in United States gold coin. Norway's credit has been high. Late market price 96 and interest, to yield 7½ per cent.

J., ST. LOUIS, Mo.: The Arkansas County, Arkansas, Northern Road Improvement District serial 5 per cent. bonds were quoted lately to yield 5½ per cent. They aggregate \$1,870,000, and are secured by taxation on rich agricultural lands, and are exempt from Federal income tax.

K., RICHMOND, Va.: The 6 per cent. Ten-Year secured gold bonds of the Central Georgia Railway Co. are attractive. The total issue is \$8,000,000, in denomination of \$1,000. Two per cent is credited on tax return and interest paid in full. The bonds have been selling to yield about 7.4 per cent.

D., KINGSTON, Pa.: As the American Gas Co., has paid no dividends since June, 1918, I do not regard with high favor the company's convertible 7's, though they may be reasonably safe. Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corporation's 8% preferred stock looks like an excellent business man's investment.

H., TOLEDO, O.: The 5 per cent. bonds of the State of South Dakota are free of all Federal income tax and are legal investments for saving banks and trust funds in New York, Connecticut, and other states. The State's bonded debt is less than 1½ per cent. of the assessed valuation. Quoted at 100 and interest.

K., CHICAGO, ILL.: United States Food Products is not yet an "investment," but is one of the most attractive of speculations. The stock is now paying at the rate of 6 per cent. The company was hit hard by prohibition, for it used to manufacture whisky, but it has gone into other lines, and, according to its reports, is prosperous.

G., NEW YORK: Among the corporations which have large surpluses and could declare stock dividends are American Car & Foundry, American Locomotive, American Woolen, American Sugar Refining, Central Leather, General Electric, International Harvester, U. S. Steel, Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and Texas Co.

D., BUFFALO, N. Y.: Among the Canadian provincial bonds the Province of Manitoba 6's rank well. These bonds are due in Feb. 1930. They are exempt from any taxes imposed by the province and are legal investments for savings banks in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont. Quoted recently at 94.62 and interest, yielding about 6.75 per cent.

M., NEW CASTLE, Pa.: Among desirable bonds are Oregon Short Line 1st 6's, St. Louis, San Francisco gold 6's, Atchison 4's, Corn Products s. f. 5's, N. Y. Central deb. 6's. Stocks of the best quality include Union Pacific, common and preferred, Atchison common and preferred, American Woolen pfd., Corn Products pfd. and International Mercantile Marine, pfd.

M., ST. PAUL, MINN.: There are no good stocks and bonds "paying 15% to 20% or more." The standard dividend payers are quoted to yield 6 to 7% and some 8%, but your figures are entirely too high. It is possible to gamble in exchange, and if rates should return somewhere near normal, large profits could be made, but there is no certainty about that for a long time to come.

A., LOWELLVILLE, OHIO: It would be of immediate advantage to you to sell Falls Motor pfd., non-dividend payer, and buy Midvale Steel, paying \$4, Col. F. & I. paying \$3, American Drugists paying 80c, or Coca Cola, paying \$4. B. R. T. bonds may some day be properly cared for, and you would be no worse off if you invested in them than you are with your investment in Falls Motor pfd.

B., YONKERS, N. Y.: The General Mortgage 10-year Series B 6's of the Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., are the direct obligation of the company and are well secured. They mature in Jan. 1930. The company has been a dividend payer since 1901. In 1919 the gross income was three times the annual interest charge on the company's bonded debt. These bonds were offered lately at 92½ and interest, to yield over 7 per cent.

J., STEVENS' POINT, Wis.: St. Paul pfd., not now paying a dividend, is at present speculative, but may be benefited by the operation of the new railroad law. Eventually this stock should come back. The company has a magnificent property and before it went under Government control it was in better condition than it is today. It should be remembered that St. Paul pfd. is non-cumulative and that the company need not pay back dividends.

B., GLENCOE, N. Y.: Since you can buy the new stock of the International Petroleum Co. at about one-fourteenth of the market value of present stock, it would seem expedient to do so, and thus average down the cost of the stock you own. The company undoubtedly has a future and it is in the S. O. group. It is always safer to take even a moderate profit on a stock in a market like this, but I



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do not think that you would make a mistake in the long run if you should hold your C. C. C. and St. L. pfd.

J. CAMDEN, N. J.: The Penn Public Service Corp. 1st and ref. mortgage 6's, series A, should be an excellent purchase. The corporation owns and operates an electric light and power system serving over fifty communities in western Pennsylvania. There seems to be ample security for the bonds. Net earnings are over twice interest charges on bonded debt. The bonds are free of the Pennsylvania four mill tax and the company will pay the interest without deduction for normal Federal income tax not exceeding 2 per cent.

C. NEWARK, N. J.: With your limited savings, you had better refrain from all attempts at speculating. Don't risk your hard-earned money on cheap and unreliable stocks. Buy securities of solid worth. Your best plan would be to purchase baby bonds on the partial payment plan. Among issues that meet your case are Liberty Bonds, United Kingdom of G. B. & I. 5 1/2's, N. Y. Central deb. 6's, Northern Pacific prior lien 4's, American Tel. & Tel. conv. 6's, Montana Power first and ref. 5's, U. S. Rubber first 5's, and American Smelting and Refining first 5's.

L. SEBRING Ohio: Trust funds should, of course, be invested in the safest possible securities. Bonds are preferable. A first-class preferred stock of a strong company which has no bonded indebtedness—like the Standard Oil of New Jersey—would be an excellent purchase. The bonds of leading railroad or industrial organizations would be good trust fund investments. These include Union Pacific 1st 4's, U. S. Rubbers 1st and ref. 5's, West Shore 4's, Atchafalaya gen'l 4's, Chicago and North-western gen'l 5's, C. B. & Q. joint 4's, U. S. Steel s. l. 5's, and International Mercantile Marine 6's. You might distribute the \$4,000 among these.

H. CHICAGO, ILL.: You can get a return of 6 1/2% or over on your \$9,000 by purchasing American Woolen pfd., U. S. Steel pfd., Goodyear pfd., S. O. of N. J. pfd., and Chesebrough pfd. These are all sterling stocks. Quaker Oats pfd., International Harvester pfd. and Armour pfd. are among the good industrials. Swift & Co. is also well regarded. It would be well to diversify your purchases and not confine them to industrials. Railroad stocks which you might consider are U. P., N. Y. C., C. C. C., and St. L. pfd. Among bonds C. C. C. and St. L. 6's, N. Y. C. deb 6's, and St. L. & San Fran. p. l. 5's may meet your requirements.

A. LANSING, MICH.: The Chicago By-Product Coke Co. owns and operates a new combined water-gas plant and a by-product coke plant. Its \$13,000,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. serial gold bonds are secured by property appraised at about \$18,000,000, together with marketable collateral. Payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the Koppers Co. of Pittsburgh and the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago. The Koppers Co. is the largest manufacturer of coke ovens in the country. Estimated earnings of the Chicago By-Product Coke Co. are estimated at \$1,000,000 more than the requirements of this bond issue. The bonds were offered at a price to yield from 7.1 per cent to 7 3/4 per cent. They mature annually Feb. 1, 1924, to Feb. 1, 1938.

New York, March 20, 1920.

JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Wm. H. Herbst, 20 Broad St., New York, will send his free booklet L, explaining how Puts and Calls operate, to any reader of this paper.

Reading the "Bache Review" weekly has helped many investors to succeed. Its information and suggestion are highly valuable. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

As well as being a great oil producer, Oklahoma is a productive agricultural state. Mortgages on Oklahoma farms bearing 6 per cent. are dealt in by the Godfrey-Brewer Investment Co., Hugo, Okla., which will send its descriptive circular L to any address.

The Citizens Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, a strong institution, invites deposits of money by mail, on which it will allow 4 1/2% interest. No matter where you live you can open an account with this bank. Send to it for Booklet L, explaining the Banking by Mail system.

The Aurelius Swanson Co., Inc., 23 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., offers 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds secured by a modern apartment house located in a choice section. The bonds are in amounts of \$100 to \$1000. Write to the company for full details.

G. L. Miller & Co., Miami Trust Bldg., Miami, Fla., recommend Miami real estate mortgages earning 7 per cent. as among the safest of securities. They invite applications for their list of offerings and their booklet No. 31 and request correspondents to mention the amount they desire to invest.

Because of its advantageous position as a Northwest Pacific port, Seattle has wonderful possibilities, and is attracting the attention of hosts of enterprising capitalists and investors. Those who seek to be informed on the situation in this great and thriving city should write to the Seattle National Bank, Seattle, Wash. This institution is noted for its sound, progressive policy and its thorough organization. There is no better source of information regarding Seattle opportunities.

In purchasing a bond, the conservative investor likes to feel assured that the principal and interest will be paid when they fall due. This is one of the factors which make attractive the bonds safeguarded under the Straus plan. Monthly deposits of cash give increasing security to these obligations and make certain the payment of interest and principal. A booklet, "Safety and 6%", explaining the plan, will be sent to any investor by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Ask for Circular C-1003.

The Great Pacific Northwest is the scene of immense industrial activity and far greater developments are expected in the future. It is a land of bountiful natural resources and offers, in lumbering and other lines, splendid opportunities for enterprise. The Ladd & Tilton Bank of Portland-Oregon, which has been in business since 1850, is thoroughly equipped to supply information and advice to manufacturers, investors, and others, who would like to take advantage of the fine chances offered in that wonderful region. The bank has resources of over \$10,000,000, and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. It will send to any applicant its informing booklet, "Sixty Milestones of Progress."

Insurance Suggestions

LIFE insurance has wrought itself into the existence of the American people to a wonderful extent. Millions of families in the United States are interested in the vast amount of this sort of protection now in force. Every year the total value of outstanding policies shows a great enhancement. In 1919 the new business of the life insurance companies aggregated more than \$15,000,000,000, a gain of 72 per cent. over 1918; and the reports for 1920, thus far, indicate that the increase is still going on. Such will probably be the story for decades to come, for the public is becoming more and more appreciative of the life insurance policy.

Life insurance having become so widely woven into our social and economic life, its elimination, if that were possible, would be disastrous to society. It has become absolutely indispensable to modern civilization. It could not be abolished without incalculable damage. But still more than that may be said of it. It cannot with safety to the community be ignored by the hosts of insurable, but not yet insured, men and women. Those that depend on these neglectful providers are due to suffer as if it had become suddenly extinct.

An institution which renders such undoubted good service to the world should have the respect and support of all intelligent persons. It should not be necessary to urge and persuade people to avail themselves of its advantages. Instead of a need of agents to solicit applications for policies there should be a spontaneous rush for every conspicuous insurance office. That

time may be coming. We go to stores and banks of our own accord to obtain certain benefits. Why should we not seek insurance agencies in the same manner and with an equal regard for our own best interests?

T. RACINE, WIS.: The Central Life of U. S. A. of Des Moines was organized about 1890. It shows progress and it seems safe to buy its policies.

C. ELM CREEK, MAN., CAN.: The North American Life Assurance Society began business in 1881. It has large resources and appears to be reliable.

P. MENDEN, WEST VA.: Though not a leading organization, the Cleveland Life Insurance Co. has been in operation about fourteen years and seems to be advancing. The endowment policy issued by it seems reasonably safe.

D. PASADENA, CALIF.: As the General Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., has been in successful operation since 1865 and has abundant reserves it would seem perfectly safe for you to obtain its insurance-to-age 65-monthly-income policy. The company should be able to carry out its obligations. Many leading companies have adopted the disability policy and the charges they make for it are based on scientific calculations.

M. LOUISVILLE, KY.: Your circumstances make feasible the taking out of insurance for more than \$25,000 for the direct benefit of your family. It would also be wise to secure the big policy you mention to protect your business. There is no better company than the New York Life. Its annual report shows a growth that is remarkable and well deserved. I suggest that you get a copy of this report and the company's explanation of its various policies.

W. RICHMOND, VA.: The southern company you name is too weak as yet to be fully dependable. Such an organization as the Equitable Life Assurance Society, whose standing you ask about, is vastly more reliable. This company is among the foremost in the United States and its report for 1919 should convince you of its great strength and responsibility. It is long-established and its policies will certainly be paid as they mature. You cannot afford to deal with a tenth-rate company. Insure in a distinctly first-class one.

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Box Ball is 6 cents per player per game. Everybody has the price to play. And everybody wants to play Box Ball. More sport than ordinary bowling. More excitement. Women love the game as much as men. A crowd is always present. And the more that people play the game the more they like it. Your business grows and grows. Start with one or two alleys and add to them as your receipts grow.

All profit—no expense

Remember, rent is your only item. And if you already have a store, that is already taken care of. The game is a greater money-maker than ever since the saloons have closed. Let us show you what others are doing. We have facts and figures that will startle you.

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A GOOD FLORIDA (17c) LUNCHEON

Along about Christmas time a little town in Florida held a Farmers' Rally, and the clubwomen were able to give the 500 persons in attendance a splendid Noon-luncheon, according to press reports—for 17 cents per plate. Most of the articles appearing on the Menu were home-grown.

The High-Cost-of-Living today is bearing down most heavily on salaried folks—office managers, clerks, professional men, and others of that class. According to Bradstreet's, living costs stood last December at 131 per cent. above pre-war level. Profiteering, extravagance and inflation of the currency all have their effect, but the real, fundamental, underlying cause of our troubles is UNDER-PRODUCTION.

Florida growers, however, need worry but little about their own living costs, when you consider the big prices they receive for luxuries shipped north in mid-winter. The Christmas strawberries brought them from 90c to \$1.00 and as high as \$1.46 per quart, after shipping and selling expenses were paid. In December Green String Beans brought close to \$6.00 per hamper in New York. Tomatoes shipped to Northern markets brought \$2.75 to \$4.00 per crate, and Peppers \$3.25.

The Leesburg Commercial states: "We visited a twelve-acre farm Saturday—ten acres in fruit, and the crop sold on the trees this season for \$10,000 cash. Cost of production was \$1,100, leaving \$8,900 for interest on the investment—nearly 18 per cent. on a value of \$5,000 per acre."

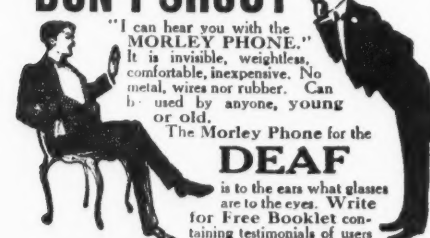
These are not "Pipe Dreams"; they are Florida Facts. Grove land that is at present in an uncultivated state will not last forever in Florida—note the lesson of California. I own and am offering for sale in Orange County some of the finest orange and trucking lands in the state.

Truck gardeners near Orlando cleared as high as \$1,500 an acre from head lettuce last year. We have copies of their signed testimonial letters in our book. Many of these truck gardeners are Northern men and they know our summer climate is cool and more pleasant than in Northern states.

Here is OPPORTUNITY reduced to its simplest terms. All you need is a moderate amount of capital and a little knowledge of farming. We will clear and cultivate your land on our fair and equitable TEN PER CENT ABOVE COST PLAN. Send for our Big Free Book—TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY. It tells all about our dollar-an-acre monthly payments, sick and out of work clauses, and other attractive features. Address Sylvester E. Wilson, Dept. E-3, Orlando, Florida.

(NOTE: Mr. Wilson is Treasurer and principal owner of the Produce Reporter Company, Chicago, publishers of the "Blue Book", which is to the Fruit and Produce Trade what Dun's and Bradstreet are to other commercial fields.)

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The Melting-Pot

The number of married women in industry has increased 100 per cent. since the war.

According to the general organizer of the Barbers' International Union, the dollar hair-cut will soon be a fact.

A British physician says that the woman of today is intellectually and physically superior to her grandmother.

A New York family lately held a celebration in honor of a woman servant who had been in the family's service for 50 years.

Real estate agents at New York predict 15 to 40% rent increases on new leases for property on which the rental is already 50 to 100% above pre-war prices.

Nearly 10,000 firms in Great Britain have enrolled in the government scheme of employment of disabled service men and have guaranteed positions for 97,000 men.

The co-operative store established by the president of a large manufacturing company at Lawrence, Mass., has tremendously reduced the cost of living for the employees.

Among the delegates to a Republican Congressional convention held at Lagrange, Ky., recently was a negress, who took part in the deliberations and was made a member of the resolutions committee.

The Philippine legislature has granted a pension of \$6,000 yearly to General Aguinaldo, leader in the Filipino war against the Spaniards in 1896, and later in the war against the United States.

Manufactures valued at \$3,436,000,000 were exported from this country in 1919. This places the United States at the head of the world's exporters of manufactures. Prior to the war the United States was third.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota asserts that William G. McAdoo, "by wild extravagances in his mode of financing while an official of our Government, has cost this Government more than a billion dollars."

A Russian boy, who failed to pass the medical tests for entering this country on his arrival here six years ago, has been held ever since at Ellis Island, New York, facilities for his return to Russia having been lacking.

Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, says: "The American people learned to talk during the war drives and some of them haven't stopped. There has been a lot of talk about hard times, but not enough work to avoid the rough spots."

Dr. E. J. Dillon, the well-known British correspondent, says that President Wilson frittered away his leadership at the Versailles peace conference by concessions which rendered his fourteen points so ineffective that finally they were not even mentioned.

Before the World War, the American Government's expenses amounted to \$1,000,000,000 a year. Now as high as \$6,000,000,000 is the estimated necessary outlay. A few years ago the Government had 10,000 civil servants; now its civil servants number 800,000.

Father Wickham, superior of the Apostolic Fathers of the Archdiocese of New York, says: "Spiritualism has wrecked more than one brilliant intellect, and mind specialists can relate many sad cases of complete nervous breakdown resulting from dabbling in spiritualistic practices."

Admiral Sims declares that failure of the Navy Department to place the country's entire naval resources at the disposal of the Allies within six months after the United States entered the war prolonged the struggle for at least four months. He says 3,000 lives were lost and \$1,000,000 were spent every day of the war.

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So people said when I first started in 1891. But now, after over twenty-five years of steady growth, I have far more students than were ever before taught by one man. I make them skilled players of the piano or organ in quarter the usual time at quarter the usual cost.

To persons who have not previously heard of my method, this may seem a pretty bold statement. But I will gladly convince you of its accuracy by referring you to any number of my graduates in any part of the world. There isn't a state in the Union that doesn't contain a score or more skilled players of the piano or organ who obtained their entire training from me by mail.

Investigate by writing for my 64-page free booklet, "How to Learn Piano or Organ."

My way of teaching piano or organ is entirely different from all others. Out of every four hours of study one hour is spent entirely away from the keyboard—learning something about Harmony and the Laws of Music. This is an awful shock to most teachers of the "old school," who still think that learning piano is solely a problem of "finger gymnastics." When you do go to the keyboard, you accomplish twice as much because you understand what you are doing. Within four lessons I enable you to play an interesting piece not only in the original key, but in all other keys as well.

I make use of every possible scientific help—many of which are entirely unknown to the average teacher. My patented invention, the COLOROTONE, sweeps away playing difficulties that have troubled students for generations. By its use, Transposition—usually a "night-mare" to students—becomes easy and fascinating. With my fifth lesson I introduce another important and exclusive invention, QUINN-DEX. QUINN-DEX is a simple, hand-operated moving-picture device, which enables you to see, right before your



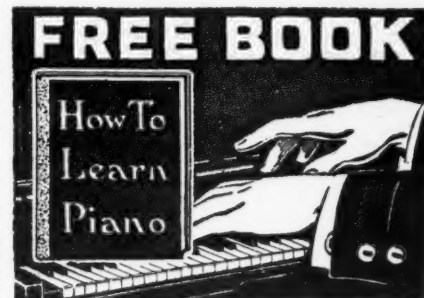
DR. QUINN AT HIS PIANO From the famous sketch by Schneider, exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition

eyes, every movement of my hands at the keyboard. You actually see the fingers move. Instead of having to reproduce your teacher's finger movements from MEMORY—which cannot be always accurate—you have the correct models before you during every minute of practice. The COLOROTONE and QUINN-DEX save you months and years of wasted effort. They can be obtained only from me and there is nothing else anywhere even remotely like them.

Men and women who have failed by all other methods have quickly and easily attained success when studying with me. In all essential ways you are in closer touch with me than if you were studying by the oral method—yet my lessons cost you only 43 cents each—and they include all the many recent developments in scientific teaching. For the student of moderate means, this method of studying is far superior to all others, and even for the wealthiest student, there is nothing better at any price.

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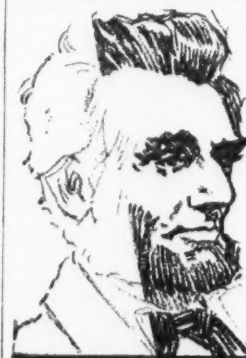
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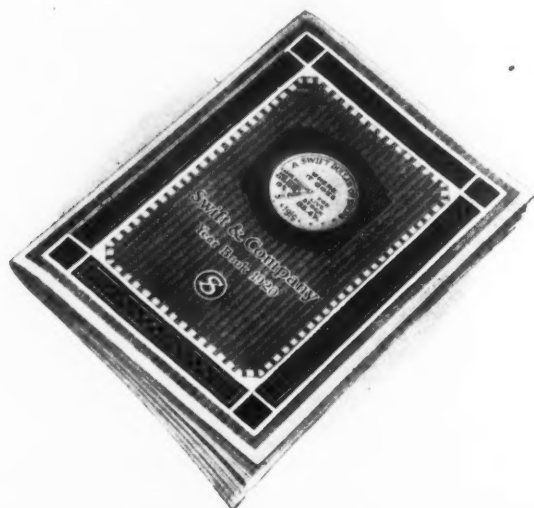
Do you like to draw? Do you want to become an illustrator? Then finish this sketch and send it immediately. You may be one of those who can become a highly paid newspaper cartoonist. Clare Briggs, who draws "When A Feller Needs A Friend," makes \$100 a day. Outcault earned over \$200,000 with Buster Brown.

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Cruising Round the Desert

Concluded from page 400

got much worse whiskey in a saloon in the residential district for 40 cents and on the way to the train were soaked 45 cents for fusil oil and prune juice. The wholesalers did a rushing business at a standard price of \$100 a case of 12 bottles, mostly of the grade that the mail order houses used to offer for \$3.25 a gallon, with a quart of sherry and a quart of port thrown in.

Kansas City was less fortunate in its Federal judges, and for the first time openly admitted that it was jealous of St. Louis. There my reception committee of one guided me to a place that still displayed a bock beer sign, where we were huddled into a cupboard and the old, familiar juice was poured into very short glasses with disgracefully thick bottoms, at a tariff of 50 cents a pour. Two half-pint flasks finally came our way and eight dollars went in the opposite direction. "I laid in five gallons before July first," said my committee, bitterly. "I thought it would last a long time, but it is all gone."

Happiness in Kansas City

We called at the office of a mutual friend. He sent the stenographer out on a hypothetical search for a mythical person at a fictitious address and unlocked his desk. "I never keep liquor in my office," he remarked, producing a flask identical with those in my friend's pockets. We helped him out of his dilemma and invited him to a gala luncheon scheduled for a couple of hours later at a prominent hotel. "I've got a quart," I told him to make sure he wouldn't forget to come. "Carried it all the way from Cincinnati, but what worries me is how are we going to get it served?"

Borrowed trouble! We rented a parlor near the dining room, sent for ginger ale, mineral water, ice and glasses and mustered two colored boys into the service. It was one of the nicest little private bars you ever saw until the quart was gone. Then it seemed such a shame to waste the rest of the ice that negotiations were entered into and two pink flasks appeared from somewhere, mysteriously, and \$16 disappeared quite as mysteriously. The party was a real success.

Chicago was ever the city of resource. The gentleman who entertained me there did so profusely. He even offered me a bottle to solace my return trip to New York. But the Scotch in me asserted itself. He is a frequent visitor to New York, and his bottle was of the size known to the trade as "fifths." All my wet goods are in full quart containers. I protested that in these days of stress and uncertainty no man was justified in imposing on a friend's generosity. A wee drink noo an' again, but no wholesale raids.

Hospitable Chicago

"Oh, I can get more," he said. "I manage to promote a bottle every week or so." "For the love of Pete, Mike, tell me how you work it."

We are old friends and good friends, yet he hesitated. Finally his better nature got the upper hand and he went to the rare antique mahogany secretary that graces his luxurious living room and—standing between me and the secretary—manipulated the hidden spring that controls the secret drawer. He turned with an air of triumph and held out a pad of physician's prescription blanks of due legal form.

"But, man!" I cried, "you are sure to get in bad with that doctor when he finds out."

"No danger from him," said Mike. "I helped to bury him four months ago. 'Twas while waiting in his office for the other pall bearers that I found these."

All the way over from Chicago to New York I kept wondering about the future, and whether I would find the lid clamped down as tight as it was when I left, and

what the country was coming to with all of us being forced to become habitual law breakers and where the consequent degradation of moral fibre would lead—you know how a man's mind will ramble along like that when he is on a railroad train and lonesome and can't ring for George to bring one of those highballs in the tall glass with not too much ice. Well, my mind rambled that way until I fell asleep and dreamed that the supreme court, sitting behind a row of mint juleps two feet high, was deciding that constitutional prohibition is unconstitutional—when the jar of changing engines at Albany toppled the juleps over, and I had a dreary four hours and a half into New York.

The "Impossible" Occurs

A man was waiting for me beside my desk. His home is in Boston and he comes to New York only at long intervals.

"How'd you like to have a little drink?" he asked.

"Quit kiddin'," I snapped. "Do you know about Colonel Porter and what he was doing to New York?"

"Keep on your hat and coat and I'll show you," he retorted. He led me to a place not three blocks from my office where, back in the kitchen, we had a shot apiece of the real stuff and the old-time size.

"How in the name of all that's holy did you find—" I began.

"Went scouting while I was waiting for you," he said. "What you New Yorkers don't know about New York makes me tired."

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

In 1916 } I voted for }
or did not vote }
In 1920 I wish to vote for

Reader's name

Address

Please cut out and mail to

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

TOTAL VOTE TO MARCH 17

GENERAL WOOD, 2,264; change from Wilson, 330.
PRESIDENT WILSON, 589; change from Hughes, 61.
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 296; change from Wilson, 26.
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 708; change from Wilson, 218.
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 157; change from Wilson, 55.
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 65; change from Wilson, 14.
WILLIAM G. McADOO, 112; change from Wilson, 81.
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 197; change from Wilson, 41.
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 86; change from Wilson, 16.
GENERAL PERSHING, 53; change from Wilson, 18.
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 363; change from Wilson, 111.
SENATOR POINDEXTER, Washington, 169; change from Wilson, 32.
GOVERNOR COOLIDGE, Mass., 54; change from Wilson, 16.
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 42; change from Wilson, 11.
EUGENE V. DEBS, 173; change from Wilson, 63.
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 79; change from Wilson, 67.
OLE HANSON, Seattle, 351; change from Wilson, 86.
HERBERT HOOVER, 84; change from Wilson, 33.
GOVERNOR ALLEN, Kansas, 26; change from Wilson, 3.
SENATOR LA FOLLETTE, Wisconsin, 25; change from Wilson, 10.
SENATOR SPENCER, Mo., 28; change from Wilson, 3.
VICTOR BERGER, Wis., 32; change from Wilson, 6.
Gov. EDWARDS, N. J., 25; change from Wilson, 15.
WM. J. BRYAN, 37; change from Wilson, 26.
Scattering votes for 67 others, 281; including all candidates receiving less than 20 votes each.



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